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* NATIONAL *
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PLA IN FRONTIER REGIONS

Fervent Help Rendered to Monba People in PLA Garrison Area in Building Their Homes

- Profound proletarian feelings display by the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company of a certain border defense unit of the Tibet Military District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, March 21, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the Chinese people wholeheartedly," the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company of a certain border defense unit of the Tibet Military District fervently help the Monba people in the garrison area to develop production and build their homesteads. A fish-and-water bond is forged with the local people.

The garrison area of the 2nd company--Peipeng village--is placed on the lower reaches of the Yalutsangpu River. Here the mountains tower high and streams run treacherous. Accessibility is difficult. The soil is poor. Grain output stays at a very low level. In the past, the state was relied on every year for the supply of grain. After the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company moved over here, they displayed profound proletarian feelings helping the compatriots of the Monba nationality build a highway on a towering mountain 4,600 meters above sea level and a steel cable bridge across the Yalutsangpu River which linked up closely the people on both banks and in front and back of the mountains. The commanders and fighters also actively helped the compatriots of the Monba nationality in unfolding a mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture." They joined the Monba people in digging a canal 2,000 meters long. Water from high up the mountain was led to the farmland. They also created paddy fields and experimented with the planting of double-cropping rice.

Former company commander Liao Te-yin constantly led the cadres deep into the midst of villages and fields to impart experience and skills in the planting of rice. Scientific farming was introduced. This makes for a good harvest of a per-mow yield of over 800 catties for double-cropping rice in Peipeng village.

In those days the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company rubbed shoulders with the Monba people in defending and building the border area, they also helped Peipeng village to establish a primary school. This gives the school-age children of the whole village an opportunity to go to school. Because the younger generation energetically applies itself to cultural and technical studies, compatriots of the Monba nationality now have their own workpoint recorders, health personnel, movie projecting personnel and electrical workers. This has put an end to the previous backward state of "carving wood as a way of recording things" and of going without either doctors or medicine. The people no longer process grain with stone or wooden mortars. Instead an electric-operated rice milling machine is used.

* * *

Develop Agricultural and Stock-Raising Production and Communication and Transportation Enterprises

- Energetic help rendered by the commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed in Sinkiang to the local government and the masses of various nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, March 21, 1973) While defending the motherland's border area, the commanders and fighters of a PLA unit stationed in Sinkiang energetically help the local government and the masses of various nationalities in developing agricultural and stock-raising production and communication and transportation enterprises. This accelerates the pace of borderland socialist construction and further strengthens unity between the military and administrative authorities and between the military and the civilian population.

This unit is stationed in a remote area northwest of Sinkiang predominantly inhabited by Kazakhs, Uighurs and other nationalities. For many years, the Party committee of the army unit has all along regarded giving support to borderland socialist construction as an important task. The comrades constantly associate practice with education in Chairman Mao's army building line for the army unit. The broad masses of commanders and fighters act not only as defenders but also as builders of the motherland's frontier.

In supporting borderland socialist construction, this unit has transferred a large supply of manpower and material resources to help the people of various nationalities in the garrison area to develop agricultural production and unfold a mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. To change the local state of dryness and water shortage, the revolutionary committee of the garrison area decided to build a 20-kilometer long big canal on the upper reaches of the K'ashih River to water 200,000 mow of farmland and grassland. On learning this, the Party committee of the army unit assigned four companies to head for the worksite and joined the fight. It was then the height of winter. The commanders and fighters worked side by side with the local masses. This considerably accelerated the pace of the projects.

Toward the end of autumn the year before last, when the snowfalling period was drawing near, the 4th production brigade of Shihyüeh commune had yet over 600 mow of corn to be harvested. The cadres and the commune members were in a state of great anxiety. On learning this, the artillery company of the army unit set out en bloc, carts, horses and all. They joined the commune members in a hard fight that lasted for days. At last, all the 600 mow of corn was harvested before the snowfall.

Surrounding the garrison area of this unit were rich forest resources. But there was no highway leading to the forest area. All timber hauling was done by horse carts. With the development of borderland socialist construction, the demand for timber rose considerably. The local revolutionary committee decided to build a highway to facilitate the tapping of forest resources. Having

regard to the relative shortage of local manpower, the Party committee of the army unit on its own initiative offered to take up the road-building task. In November last year, the commanders and fighters, braving wind and snowstorms, headed for the worksite. After several months of hard fighting, 18 big and small bridges were built. Now work on the project is still underway.

The garrison area of this army unit lies in the mountainous area with the K'ashih River running through it from east to west. But except for a wooden river bridge in the remote area of Chilintai, the local area knew of only one ferry with small wooden junks in operation. This put many difficulties in the way of agricultural and stock-raising production. The people of various nationalities in the garrison area had long looked forward to the early building of a permanent bridge across the K'ashih River. After this army unit moved in, it again took the initiative to take up the bridge-building task. As the news spread around, the masses of various nationalities danced for joy and enthusiastically volunteered to take part in the battle.

In September, 1970, under the unified leadership of the local revolutionary committee, a bridge-building force composed of armymen and civilians headed toward the worksite. In the course of building the bridge, the armymen and civilians displayed the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship and relying on their own resources. They did their own designing and drew on locally available resources. After over one year of hard and ingenious work, they at last completed a big, 100-meter long and 5.5-meter wide double-arched reinforced concrete bridge.

* * *

PLA AND FARMING

Energetically Support Spring Farming

- Various units under the PLA Nanking Command transfer manpower and material resources for the job

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, March 21, 1973) Various units under the PLA Nanking Command have transferred manpower and material resources in a big way in support of spring farming in their garrison area.

Since the beginning of spring, various units in the whole area have enthusiastically called meetings to study concrete measures in support of spring farming. The leading members of the Party committees of many army units respectively go deep into the midst of basic levels to join cadres and fighters there in studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Dig holes deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" and in recalling our army's glorious tradition of energetically helping local production by making use of the breaks in between fighting.

On the basis of proper arrangements for army work, many machinery and farm tool repairing groups are organized to go deep among rural communes and brigades to repair and maintain various kinds of agricultural machines and tools on a mobile basis.

The support-agriculture maintenance and repairing group of the 3rd machinery company of a certain army unit maintained and repaired over 70 agricultural machines and tools of various kinds of the two communes and five brigades in the neighborhood of the garrison area.

The repairing group of a certain unit in the Kiangsu provincial military district helped the local communes and brigades to fix over 200 pieces of farm tools and machines. Proper preparations are made for spring farming.

While studying the New Year editorial with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the garrison area, the 8th company of a certain unit found that in order to reap a still greater bumper harvest in agriculture, the Hsiaomiao production team decided to fill and level a mountain gully to turn it into paddy land. The following day, the cadres of the company led several dozen fighters to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in a mountain-opening and field-creating battle. After over two months of hard fighting, they at last removed the slope and had the mountain gully filled and levelled. Over 10 mow of rice field was created. Two 200-odd-meter long conduits were also built.

Before the beginning of spring farming, the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" investigated into the conditions of local production teams about their preparations for cultivation and spring farming. After the Spring

Festival, the cadres and fighters of the whole company again braving wind and rainstorms came over to the production teams on three successive occasions to participate in the collection of manure.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units in Nanking also take supporting local spring farming as a good opportunity to learn from the masses of people. They launch penetrating activities to learn from the masses of people.

Under the leadership of the responsible comrades, the leadership organ of a certain unit while doing labor in support of the communes' building of reservoirs utilized the leisure time to join the militiamen in exchanging criticize-revisionism and rectification experiences.

The leading comrades of a certain logistics unit personally led the cadres of various units and the production management cadres of the army unit's farm to Lungch'iao brigade of Wu hsien, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Kiangsu Province. There they combined labor with learning from poor and lower-middle peasants and further studied the annual production plans and made arrangements for current spring farming. A boost is given to the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

With Reference to the Ideological Reality of the Young People, Carry Out Education in the Basic Line of the Party

- The general Party branch of the machine repair workshop of the Liuchow Steel Mill directs young workers to link up reading and study with participation in actual class struggle and sets the pace in launching a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, March 17, 1973) The general Party branch of the machine repair workshop of the Liuchow Steel Mill, in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, constantly carries out education in the basic line of the Party with reference to reality on the young workers, and directs them to keep on raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and to advance in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao. Since 1971, twenty young workers in the workshop have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 72 the Communist Youth League.

Some 80 percent of the workers of the machine repair workshop of Liuchow Steel Mill are young people. The general Party branch of the workshop looks upon the carrying out of class education and line education on the young workers as a matter of importance in the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and with reference to the ideological reality of the young workers, constantly organizes them to study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, and strengthened their ability to withstand the corruption by bourgeois ideas.

As for young workers who have just joined the mill, the general Party branch constantly pays attention to directing them to study Chairman Mao's theses on class, class contradiction and class struggle existing in socialist society and analyze the actual condition of the class struggle, so that they could understand that the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the young people throughout the historical period of socialism is extremely intense, and if the transformation of world outlook is slackened, they would forget the basic line of the Party and could be defeated by sugar-coated bullets and become prisoners of the bourgeoisie.

The general Party branch pays special attention to the studies of the young workers. In the 24 spare-time study groups for the study of works of Marx and Lenin organized in the workshop, they have maintained the study of such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto." Since last year, they have also led the young people, and developed in succession the discussion of such problems as how to deal with the future and with their aspirations, clarified the proletarian and bourgeois outlook on these problems and taught the young people to understand and deal with these problems through the

proletarian world outlook. Many of the young workers have linked up reading and study with participation in actual class struggle, and in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, they have set the pace in criticizing the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of endeavoring to change the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

The general Party branch of the machine repair workshop of Liuchow Steel Mill constantly invites old workers who suffered great grievances in the former society to give talks on the history of the mill and carry out education in remembering past hardships and counting present blessings. Veteran Red Army fighters are asked to talk about revolutionary tradition to the young people. By means of these activities, the class feeling of the young workers is roused and consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is raised.

After having heard the remember-hardship-and-count-blessings report of old worker Hu Hsiang-sheng, young worker Lu Yü-ming, with reference to the sad plight of oppression and exploitation suffered by his father as a railway worker in the former society, profoundly realized that the happy life of the present was not easy to come by. Because of that, he constantly used the five criteria for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to set a strict demand on himself, and by studying diligently and working actively, his progress was very fast. Last September, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The overwhelming majority of young workers in the workshop are from worker and poor and lower-middle peasant background. The Party organization of the workshop pays attention to carrying out class education on them in cooperation with their family.

A young man who came from a railway worker family, after joining the mill, was assigned to material preparing work in the electric furnace material yard belonging to the steel casting section. At the beginning, he thought that moving steel and iron scrap every day was nothing but a form of manual labor for a junior middle school graduate. He could see no future in it and was unhappy with his work.

Later, the leadership comrades of the general Party branch of the workshop and the Party branch of the work section, together with his father, had a talk with him about the different life of workers in the old and the new society, and warned him not to forget his origin. They told him that there were only different categories of revolutionary work and there should be no reason for any discrimination, and encouraged him to carry out material preparing work well for the revolution. Following that, the leadership comrade of Party organizations of the workshop and section, together with his father, went with him to the electric furnace material yard to work, and educated him with practical action. This enabled the young worker to understand that material preparing work was not without future, and his slighting of physical labor

was due to the fact that he had been influenced by the "theory of studying to become a bureaucrat" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as the traditional ideals of the exploiting class and his own failure to associate his work with the great distant communist ideal. Since then, he has become happy with his work, and shown ample zeal for it.

* * *

CADRES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Large Number of Cadres of Minority Nationalities Taking Up Leadership Work in Tunghsiang Nationality Autonomous Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, March 21, 1973) The CCP Tunghsiang Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee in Kansu Province is actively promoting and training cadres of minority nationalities and enthusiastically helping them to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle so that they may bring their active part into play in socialist revolution and construction.

Tunghsiang Nationality Autonomous Hsien is the home of a community of Tunghsiang people where such nationalities as Hui, Han, Paoan and Salah also live. At present, cadres of various minority nationalities already account for 67 percent of the total number of members of Party committees at both the hsien and commune levels, and 71 percent of the standing members of the hsien Party committee are cadres of minority nationalities. In 13 of the 25 communes, the Party committee secretaries and revolutionary committee chairmen are cadres of minority nationalities.

The CCP Tunghsiang Hsien Committee regards this large number of cadres of minority nationalities as valuable assets of the Party, boldly promotes them and uses them in a daring manner.

Ma Tzu-li, a young cadre of the Tunghsiang nationality, was promoted from the post of secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade in 1965 to be the secretary of the Party committee of Peiling commune. After tempering in the great cultural revolutionary movement, the hsien Party committee again promoted him into the leading body of the hsien as a standing member of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee.

Last year, the hsien Party committee on two occasions sent him at the head of a work team to carry out tests in two communes. In the work of leading the basic level cadres and people in the in-depth development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, by grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, he raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of cadres. In the practice of struggle, Mao Tzu-li is also educated, and there is an improvement in his ability.

The CCP Tunghsiang Hsien Committee attaches great importance to strengthening training work over the basic level cadres of minority nationalities. Since 1971 and up to the present, the hsien Party committee has held nine terms of study class in line education for the basic level commune and production brigade cadres. In these study classes, more than 1,000 cadres of minority nationalities from communes, production brigades and production teams

have in succession left their work to study revolutionary theories and policies and tactics of the Party as well as cultural knowledge. They have also selected and sent some nationality cadres from the basic level to universities for studies.

In the work of promoting and training basic level cadres of minority nationalities, the hsien Party committee pays attention to grasping typical models and setting up examples, and by means of the advanced typical models of the basic level cadres, carries out education on the broad masses of cadres.

* * *

RUSTICATED YOUTHS

New Style of A New Generation

by

Ma Kuo-cheng (馬国征)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

Based on the needs of the development of socialist construction, Haimen hsien in Kiangsu Province prepared to transfer some of the educated young people sent to the countryside back to factories. When the plan reached the commune, the educated young people recommended one another for the transfer and competed with one another to stay in the countryside. The educated young people from Nanking who joined and settled down in the No. 6 production team of Szuhung hsien cattle farm in Kiangsu voluntarily petitioned the Party committee of the farm not to let them stay in places with a better foundation. They went to the wintry, snow-bound barren shores of Nanhu Lake to build their new homes.

The educated young people who have gone to the mountains and countryside are taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, and this is a great achievement of epoch making proportions. In the style of destroying the old and pulling apart the rotten, they have swept away the antiquated concept of despising labor and slighting the countryside, and ushered in a new style of the era. This is a great strategic measure for speeding up socialist construction in the countryside, stimulating the revolutionization of young people and training millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

It is precisely because the young people of Haimen and Szuhung are able to comprehend fundamentally the far-reaching significance of going to the mountain and the countryside that they are able to show such consciousness and selflessness in their action. They are not comparing living comfort or better conditions with others, but are comparing their spiritual plane and hard struggle, and consider it an honor to remain consciously in difficult environments for tempering. They are diligently practicing the stirring deeds of this great call "Go where the difficulties are greater." This fully explains that the glorious tradition of hard struggle and the joy of enduring hardship for the revolution of the older generation of revolutionaries has already been consciously succeeded to and made manifest by the generation of young people. This important sign of prosperity and development of our country is truly encouraging.

"How could a sparrow know the great ambition of a wild swan?" The common and vulgar people and people with philistine mentality are always unable to comprehend the noble quality of young people with lofty aspirations. In their eyes, this is "at a disadvantage" and that is "not worthwhile." The proletarian revolutionaries are of the opinion that without the millions upon

millions of heroic personalities and advanced elements filling the place of those who had fallen and struggling hard, how could they have all the perfection as well as the incomparable glorious future of today?

If everybody hopes to sit under the shade of existing trees without making the effort to plant any tree, where can there be so many shades to sit under? The revolutionary tradition of hard struggle is our spiritual strength for triumphing over stubborn foes, conquering nature, and transforming the elements. It is also a mark that separates a revolutionary from vulgarities and lifts his spirit to a lofty plane. The admirable trait of the young people of Haimen and Szuhung lies in their having attained this lofty spiritual plane, and makes manifest the physiognomy of a new generation of people who grew up and were tempered in the cauldron of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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COAL MINING

People Marching in the Forefront of Time

- A story of the "March 22" tunnelling team of Kaote Coal Mine of Fuhsin Mining Administrative Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1973)

In Kaote Coal Mine of Fuhsin Mining Administrative Bureau in Liaoning Province, people are enthusiastically praising the workers of the "March 22" tunnelling team as people marching in the forefront of time. For the past three years, under the brilliant illumination of the general line of the Party for socialist construction, this tunnelling team, by going all out and aiming high, has adopted carrying out operation at both ends. For several years running, the tunnelling of lanes has broken the 10,000-meter mark. 32,599 meters of lanes has been tunnelled in three years, overfulfilling each year by doubling the target of the state. Stepping into 1973, workers of the "March 22" tunnelling team are in higher spirit than ever, and they have overfulfilled the tunnelling target for the month of January by January 19.

The "March 22" tunnelling team was set up on March 22, 1970--the 10th anniversary of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" personally endorsed by Chairman Mao. From the day onward, the 85 workers in the whole team, under the incentive given by the "Anshan Steel Constitution," resolved to fulfill their tunnelling work with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and to make contributions for stepping up the socialist construction of the motherland.

In April 1970, the leadership handed the difficult assignment of opening up the "forbidden areas" in the middle and lower seams of Sunchaiwan to the "March 22" tunnelling team.

The geological condition of the middle and lower seams of Sunchaiwan was extremely complex. Early in 1964, several tunnelling teams had successively carried out tunnelling there, and each time because the pressure on the overhead boards was too strong, the tunnel collapsed long before the tunnel was completed. Thereafter, the place was listed as a "forbidden area," and nobody would go there to tunnel and dig any more.

The workers of the "March 22" tunnelling team were not intimidated by this condition. They resolved, with the fighting attitude of "knowing full well the difficulty and danger ahead to forge resolutely forward, to fight the battle for a showdown well.

Before formally commencing work, they first went to carry out a serious analysis on the geological condition of the middle and lower seams of Sunchaiwan as well as the conditions of past failures, and discovered from them that objectively speaking, the failures of the past might be ascribed to the complex geological condition, but subjectively speaking, it was due to the inability of the rate of tunnelling to catch up. If 2,000 meters of lanes could be

tunnelled out at a high-speed within two months, they could insure the excavation of coal before pressure on the board becomes too high. With this understanding in mind, the moment the workers of the whole team started work in three shifts, they actively developed an emulation drive to struggle for time, for speed and for making greater contributions for the revolution.

Li Jui-ho, a famous national model in hole drilling, and other old workers, demonstrating the high-speed tunnelling ability for which they were noted, enabled the shift tunnelling record and the daily tunnelling record to keep on falling. The rate of tunnelling was speeded up, but the coal and rock brought down could not be moved out and that affected the progress of work. After several investigations, the workers used the waste water pumped off from the old lanes in place of manpower for propelling the carts and at a single stroke raised the rate of transportation by three times and also eliminated coal dust. In that way, in just 40 days, they tunnelled through more than 2,000 meters of lanes, opened up the "forbidden areas," enabled the miners to descend the shaft to dig for coal ahead of time, and made contributions toward socialist construction.

The workers of the "March 22" tunnelling team always said, "In tunnelling, we not only want speed, but we must also have good quality. Only in that way could we truly make more contributions toward the revolution." By giving play to the spirit of "three-old" and "four-strict" style of the Tach'ing workers, they maintained a standard in the quality of the lanes built. In September 1972, when they were struggling energetically to fulfill the year's tunnelling target ahead of schedule, they found a 20-meter section of the board in a 300-meter support of a lane in the 12th layer at the 5th level was not solid enough, and although it would do just to carry out minor repair, nevertheless the workers said, "We must do things in a solid and down-to-earth manner for the revolution, and should never be the slightest bit careless in quality." So saying, they started work, and by spending the time of five short shifts, enabled the boards to be used neatly and tidily as well as to be strengthened before they were satisfied. That year, by means of the concerted effort of everyone, and under the logical premise of insuring quality, they fulfilled the target of tunnelling for the whole year by 107 days ahead of schedule.

For the past several years, the "March 22" tunnelling team dug more than 600 lanes of all sizes totalling 65 li long. All the lanes are up to the first and second standard in quality for evenness of sides, evenness of supporting boards, flatness of the ground and specification of pillars. Each time, the miners on entering the lanes they tunnelled would say in praise, "The lanes dug by the 'March 22' tunnelling team are good!"

The workers of the "March 22" tunnelling team not only insist on being good and fast, but they also pay attention to be good and economical. They have linked up using each penny and every bit of material frugally with the great goal of the revolution. They never spend any money which they could avoid spending, and never use more material than necessary.

Jen Yü-chai and Chi Lien-ch'en, prop builders, would measure carefully each piece of timber over and over again to see where it would fit, and avoid using big pieces for small parts and fine material for unimportant purposes. Shih Heng-chu and other blasting experts use explosives very frugally so that each box of explosives could play the most effective part. For the past three years, this tunnelling team has saved more than 270,000 yuan for the state.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Different Types of Schools for China's Remote Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

education takes a wide range of forms in china's sparsely-populated areas to supplement regular schools. they include teaching centres, schools on boats and "horseback schools", which bring education to more children.

in southern kiangsi province, a teaching centre appears on top of a hill inhabited by eleven households. there are ten school-age children, five boys and five girls. the girls have to help their mothers do housework and are therefore unable to go to the school at the foot of the hill. the teachers decided to set up the teaching centre for the girls. they take turns to climb the hill and teach them in the evening and the following morning.

in another part of southern kiangsi, a young teacher named teng nan-chang is running two teaching centres in villages two kilometres apart. the only teacher there, he has taught for four years. the children of the two villages had to cross a mountain and a stream on their way to school. mountain torrents often swell the stream in spring and make it unsafe for them. so the local peasants set up the two teaching centres and put the young teacher in charge.

teng nan-chang's home houses the smaller teaching centre. he pays attention to combining teaching with productive labour. after school, he and the pupils work on an experimental sugar-cane plot and raise fish in a pond.

when the party committee of the hsiakuan people's commune in honan province decided to recruit teachers for the mountainous part of the commune, many volunteered. they and the 34 local teachers travelled more than 500 kilometres in the mountains to find out where the school-age children are. as a result, they increased the number of schools from ten to 24 in a few months and set up some teaching centres. they also run morning, evening or other special classes for children who have to help their mothers do housework. now 98 per cent of the school-age children attend schools.

schools are run on boats in fishing areas. there are "horseback schools" for children of herdsmen.

many educated young people who have settled in the countryside are enthusiastic teachers. when chang yu-chun first arrived in a mountain village inhabited by 12 households of the minority yao nationality in kwangsi in 1969, she found only three children attending

school that was far away. she suggested running a school in the village for all school-age children. the local party organization and former poor and lower-middle peasants supported her idea. she worked very hard to learn the yao language and was able to speak it in six months.

educational funds allotted by the state have increased year by year. with state support, practically all the rural people's communes now have their middle schools, and all the production brigades their primary schools. during the cultural revolution, rural schools came under the management of committees composed of representatives of former poor and lower-middle peasants. the schools are run with frugality, keeping to the principle of combining teaching with productive labour, many of them run their own workshops, farms, forestry centres and other production bases for the teachers and students to do physical labour. many schools provide the students with free tuition and textbooks with the income from these undertakings.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Tibetan Cadres in Lake-Side Hsien Make Progress

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 22, 1973)

cadres of china's tibetan nationality are increasing in number and making progress in langkatzu county, tibet, under the guidance of the party's policy towards nationalities.

tibetans now account for almost 9 out of ten of the cadres of the county, districts, people's communes and townships in langkatzu by the picturesque lake called yamdrok tso.

it all started after the democratic reform in 1959 which abolished serfdom and liberated the tibetan working people from feudal exploitation and oppression. local party organizations at all levels have helped large numbers of emancipated serfs and herdsmen to become cadres, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. many of the new cadres are tibet's first-generation industrial workers.

the county committee of the chinese communist party encourages these minority nationality cadres to temper themselves in the socialist revolution and construction and develop their skills.

shortly after he became deputy secretary of the county party committee last year, tutenglochu made investigations among the peasants of the taolung people's commune and joined them in field work and other physical labour. the commune was at that time threatened by drought. tutenglochu and the commune cadres and peasants discussed how to combat it. they built a canal skirting the mountain to lead in melted snow and stepped up other farm improvement projects. agricultural output increased despite bad weather.

the county party committee paid great attention to the experience of the commune. cadres were organized to visit the commune. this was followed by an upsurge in water conservancy construction.

tunchulopu, an emancipated serf, was sent to school after the democratic reform. the party organization later assigned him to work in the countryside so he could temper himself in socialist reform. he was admitted as a member of the communist party of china in 1972 and was elected deputy secretary of a district party committee this year.

the county party and revolutionary committees run schools and training classes for the emancipated serfs to acquire knowledge. the number of tibetan technicians working in various fields is growing.

ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURE

More Electricity for Agriculture in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 22, 1973)

rural consumption of electricity in the northwest china province of shensi rose fourfold between 1965 and 1972. total length of high-tension transmission lines last year was 3.8 times the figure before the cultural revolution began.

in addition to big, state-run power plants, rural counties and communes have built 21 thermal power plants and 1,346 hydro-electric stations.

the province's 110,000 power-driven pump wells and more than 10,000 pumping stations bring irrigation to about two-thirds of a million hectares of farmland.

the increase in power-driven pumps enabled the province to fight effectively against a drought last year. the 76,000 hectares of farmland south of the weiho river, irrigated entirely by power-driven pumps, yielded over 3 tons of grain per hectare, the target set for northern china in the national program for agricultural development.

rural communes expanded the power industry by self reliance and hard struggle. commune members in tali county put up electrical poles and transmission lines themselves, with the help of a few technicians. in the course of drilling a 1,190-metre tunnel that is five metres wide and 5.6 metres high, peasants in chingchien county used hammers and chisels when there were not enough electric drills and pneumatic picks. work continued during the winter months. a 6,000-kw hydro-electric power station was completed in 19 months.

the province's industrial departments sent technicians and skilled workers to the countryside to run training classes for commune members and take on apprentices. now peasant-electricians number tens of thousands. some commune members can now survey, design and install power stations.

construction of small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations generally has the dual purpose of generating electricity and irrigating farmland. communes in hilly shannan county in the past two years built a number of small power stations down the course of the taoho river. 240 hectares of farmland are irrigated and electricity is used fpr processing farm produce and lighting homes.

WOMEN MECHANICS

Women Engine Operators on East China Fishing Vessels

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 21, 1973)

twelve women have become engine operators and mechanics on motorized fishing junks in coastal tungsheng production brigade in east china. one hundred and eightysix women of this brigade often join the men in fishing at sea.

the twelve women applied to work on fishing vessels in 1962 when most of them were in their early twenties. their determination to contribute their share to the building of socialism was strengthened by chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and

women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."

the brigade party branch accepted their application and encouraged them to go ahead.

they at first became sea sick but made up their minds to persevere. they have gradually become used to the life and work in the rough seas.

with the help of experienced enginemen, the women learned how to operate and repair engines. they dismantled and re-assembled the engines dozens of times until they had the structure at their finger-tips and could pinpoint and deal with engine troubles promptly.

one day, when a fishing vessel of the brigade was out at sea, the crew was warned of the approach of a fierce wind. the engine suddenly slowed down and a plume of dark smoke rose from the exhaust.

after investigating, woman mechanic chiang ying-chien found the engine in good working order. she decided the propeller must be entangled by the fishing net. the vessel sailed into shallow waters and she took the lead in jumping into the waters to disentangle the net. she then restarted the engine and the vessel reached safety before the wind struck.

FARM MACHINES

Northwest China Province Makes More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 21, 1973)

the northwest china province of kansu produced 62 varieties of farm machines in 1972, as against 43 in 1971. output of pumps and bulldozer blades doubled.

among the machines trial-produced or in serial-production were bulldozer blades, deep-well pumps, high-lift pumps, machinery for digging wells and tractor-drawn farm implements specially designed to suit conditions in kansu.

local industrial departments and factories and mines are trying their best to help the arid, loess highland communes build irrigation facilities and improve farmland. special groups were set up last year to organize socialist co-ordination among different enterprises to increase farm machinery production. by tapping potential, some

enterprises were able to set up farm machinery workshops without adding equipment or manpower while fulfilling their original production plan.

,thanks to material and technical aid from provincial industrial departments, 13 counties, which could only do repairs before, now mass produce pumps, electric motors, diesel engines, flour mills and casting steel tubes.

an example is the hilly lihsien county, which used to make simple farm tools. a special team sent by a provincial enterprise helped the county and its communes train 400 skilled workers last year and improve or install 400 pieces of equipment. the county- and commune-run farm machinery shops can now produce husking machines, rice and wheat harvesters, threshing machines, flour mills and other machinery.

kansu completed a total of 5,700 water control projects last year, 50 per cent more than the 1971 figure. they include nine power transmission networks for irrigation purposes and 1,990 pump wells. some 155,600 hectares of terraced and raised fields were added.

OYSTER FARMING

Girls' Team Active in Oyster Farming in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 22, 1973)

a production brigade in chuhai county of south china's kwangtung province has made marked achievements since it started oyster farming in 1970. oyster production had been limited to gathering oysters from the sea. the brigade produced 24 per cent more oysters last year than in 1969.

active in oyster farming is a group of girls. a 23-year-old woman communist party member proposed to some other girls in 1970 that they start oyster farming. the proposal was approved by the party branch. many girls volunteered, but only 24 strong ones were chosen.

the oyster, a table delicacy, is of high economic value. oyster farming calls for construction of oyster beds by laying stones in shallow water where oyster larvae can be set for growth.

the girls quarried stones from a nearby mountain. they learnt to drill holes and blast the rock and sometimes climbed huge boulders with safety belts around their

waist. they have moved more than 1,000 cubic metres of stones a year, steadily enlarging the shallow water farm area. they were praised as "iron-will girls".

both men and women have tried to find new methods to increase oyster production. they soon found that in the shallow water the stones are often covered with silt and oysters do not grow on them and that more and fatter oysters grow in deeper water and on the natural reefs because there is more food and less silt and the water is moving. so they decided to start oyster beds in deeper water.

some of the beds are covered with fast-flowing water, more than a man's height. women never had done this work so the girls decided to ask an old oyster farmer to teach them. tying one end of a rope on the boat and the other around a big stone that was dropped to the sea bed, they tied another rope around their waist and dived into the water, guiding themselves along the rope. they have now learnt how to grow and harvest the oysters. they thus broke with the old convention forbidding women to do deep-water work. they now each gather 55 kilogrammes daily, as against 15 kilogrammes at the beginning.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 20, 1973)

the newly appointed chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao gave a reception here this evening in honour of afghan friends and the visiting wuhan acrobatic troupe of china.

among the more than 100 persons present on the occasion were abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of the elders; abdul wahed karim, director general of the political department of foreign ministry; dost mohammad fazl, mayor of kabul; general ghulam farouq, chief of the general staff of the afghan armed forces; and other high-ranking officials and officers and prominent social figures of afghanistan.

envoys of various countries to afghanistan also attended.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

London Philharmonic Orchestra Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

the london philharmonic orchestra left here by plane for shanghai today.

it gave the second performance yesterday evening. the programme consisted of brahms' academic festival overture, vaughan williams' fantasia on a theme by thomas tallis, haydn's trumpet concerto in e flat and dvorak's symphony no. 8 in g. gordon webb was the trumpet soloist in the concerto.

while in peking, the members of the orchestra met and exchanged experience with their chinese colleagues. they also visited the palace museum and the great wall.

present at the airport to see the british friends off were ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned and musicians including lin lin and li teh-lun.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis and diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking were present.

Chinese Journalist Delegation Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, Mar. 21, 1973)

a 6-member chinese journalist delegation arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to britain.

the delegation leader is pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily", and the deputy leader is hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

they were welcomed at the airport by r. thomas and g. barras, officials from the british foreign and commonwealth office.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, also met them at the airport.

CHINA AND BURMA

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in Rangoon for Friendly Performance Tour

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Mar. 21, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly performance tour in burma.

the chinese troupe was welcomed at the airport by u khin maung thaung and u pe than, officials from the ministry for culture of union of burma.

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet 3rd Anniversary of Founding of National United Front and People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier of the state council chou en-lai in a message today extended warmest congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, we wish to express, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations and high respects to you and to the national united front, the royal government of national union and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and the cambodian people.

in the past three years, the national united front of cambodia has rapidly grown in strength amidst the flames of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and become the brilliant banner rallying the patriotic people of all strata of cambodia and guiding them from victory to victory. under the wise leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the heroic cambodian people and their armed forces of national liberation have waged extremely arduous struggles, dealt crushing blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and won brilliant victories, thus making valuable contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia and the whole world.

the revolutionary struggle of cambodia is continuing to make victorious advance. the day is not far off when the traitorous lon nol clique finally collapses and is buried by the people. we are firmly convinced that the cambodian people, guided by the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and persisting in their struggle, will surely realize their national aspirations for independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and territorial integrity.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. we are of the same family. the chinese people, as always, will firmly support the just struggle of the cambodian people till its complete victory.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friendly Personage Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

danish friendly personage mrs. eles glan left peking today to visit other places before leaving china.

the guest was seen off at the airport by chinese leading members of organizations concerned chen ta-yuan and liu kuang-ya.

mrs. eles glan arrived here on march 3 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, she visited a school, a factory, a people's commune and scenic spots.

li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association, met mrs. eles glan and gave a banquet for her.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN CHINA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Sponsors Acrobatic Performance for Foreign Diplomats

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

the chinese foreign ministry sponsored an acrobatic performance today in honour of foreign diplomats in peking and their wives. the performance was given by the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

attending the performance were also sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, and other distinguished cambodian guests in peking.

present were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, as well as lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, yang chi and leading members of the shenyang and peking acrobatic troupes.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Goodwill Delegation of Publishing Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met the members of a goodwill delegation to china from japanese publishing circles. delegation leader is kunihiko shimonaka, and deputy leader tetsuo oga and secretary-general masayuki yasui.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang yu, tien chia-nung and lu peng-fei.

the delegation arrived here on march 18 after visiting kwangchow, shanghai and suchou. it will leave peking for home on march 24.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in New Zealand Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

shih chiao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in new zealand, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Swimming Delegation Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 22, 1973)

the pyongyang swimming delegation of korea led by choe ryong hun left here for shanghai by air today at the end of its visit to hunan province.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission and representatives of swimmers and divers.

the pyongyang swimming delegation arrived changsha on march 4. while in changsha, the delegation visited revolutionary sites -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang -- site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party and the hunan institute for self-study, in addition to a silk embroidery factory and a rural people's commune. on march 11, the korean comrades-in-arms went to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to his birthplace, in the company of leading members of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee.

the members of the delegation had joint training with chinese swimmers and divers. the comrades of the two brotherly countries helped, learned from and exchanged experiences with each other.

before leaving changsha, the members of the delegation were honoured at a reception given by the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Photo Exhibition Closed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

the photo exhibition on the struggle of the romanian railway and oil workers closed here today. starting from march 7, the exhibition was held at a gallery at the southern end of the downtown street, wangfuching, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the struggle of the romanian railway and oil workers in february in 1933.

under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the romanian railway and oil workers launched a large-scale revolutionary struggle in january and february of 1933 to oppose the oppression of the workers by the landlord-bourgeois government at the time and oppose the enslavement by monopoly groups abroad. the struggle dealt a heavy blow at the landlord-bourgeois rule.

the more than 20 photographs on display exposed the reactionary ruling class' criminal acts of cruel exploitation and suppression of the labouring people, and vividly reflected the romanian railway and oil workers' valiant struggle in response to the call of the party.

the exhibition was sponsored by the peking municipal cultural bureau.

Romanian Cultural Delegation Attends Peking Opera Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation with dumitru popescu as its leader and mihnea gheorghiu as its deputy leader attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" presented by the peking opera troupe of china here this evening.

attending the performance were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials.

present were also wu teh, chih chun, chou pei-yuan, hao liang and wang ming-hsiu.

the romanian delegation returned here from kwangchow yesterday evening. the distinguished romanian guests this morning visited the palace museum and saw

historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by liu hsien-chuan and wang yeh-chiu. in the afternoon, the romanian comrades had cordial discussions with chinese art and literary workers. yu hui-yung, li teh-lun and hao jan gave an account of the struggle between the two lines on china's literary and art front and of their personal experience in artistic creation.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

The Two Superpowers--Fishing Overlords on the Seas

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1973)

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, which are engaged in outer sea and distant water fishing, are out to preserve their position as fishing overlords that can fish on seas in various parts of the world at will. for this purpose they obdurately oppose the just stand of most countries in safeguarding their fishery resources.

data published in the third issue of the soviet magazine "rybnoe" of 1971 show that 86.8 per cent of the soviet hauls (including whales in 1970 was made in outer seas and distant waters. u.s. fishing vessels also operate in the distant south pacific and south atlantic. according to statistics, the waters over the continental shelves of various countries make up 7.6 per cent of the seas and oceans of the globe. they have the most suitable natural conditions for fish to exist and breed and constitute the main haunts of fishes. more than 80 per cent of the world's total catches on seas and oceans is made in waters over the continental shelves of various countries. the so-called "outer sea and distant water fishing" of the two superpowers is actually plunder of the fishery resources in waters over the continental shelves of other countries.

the soviet union is a greedy pillager of the world's fishery resources. its fishing fleets plough the pacific, atlantic and indian oceans, the arabian sea and other waters, plundering the fishery resources of various countries of the world. during the past few years, soviet fishing vessels incessantly intruded into the territorial waters of brazil, venezuela, argentina, uruguay, ecuador and canada for operation, and were sometimes detained or fined. they also appeared

frequently off the coast of pakistan to plunder the fishery resources there. many soviet vessels go after whales in the oceans.

during the fishing seasons, the fishing vessels of the other superpower, the united states, also often illegally operate in the territorial waters of the south and north american countries which are rich in marine products. the british paper "financial times" reported in early 1971 that u.s. tuna fleets based in california in 1970 hauled nearly 250,000 tons of tuna amounting to 250 million dollars. the paper said that the entire haul was virtually made in an area 200 nautical mile in width and stretching from near the mexican borders to south chile. littoral states in south america have often detained u.s. fishing vessels in defence of their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and their fishery resources. in 1971, ecuador alone detained 52 u.s. tuna vessels which illegally operated within its 200-mile territorial sea limit.

the two superpowers try to outdo each other in advanced techniques and high-tonnage vessels for excessive operations, seriously undermining the world's fishery resources. in recent years, the soviet union has laid stress on large fishing vessels of over 2,000 tons, and on advanced techniques for large-scale operations. the british paper "daily mail" said in an article on november 3, 1971, that the new 43,000-ton soviet ship, "vostok", "is ready to rob the world's richest fishing grounds of the dwindling stock of maritime life". the article pointed out that the ship was equipped with helicopters, infra-red photographic equipments, cold-storage and processing facilities and 14 trawlers. it said that "the declining deep-sea catches will be affected even more by the new russian techniques". the united states, on its part, also constantly has its out-dated fishing vessels replaced and uses new technical equipment for large-scale tuna and shrimp operations. the vacuum-cleaner-type equipment used by u.s. fishing vessels seriously undermines the world's fishery resources.

there is also rivalry between the two superpowers in fishing. take, for instance, their rivalry in herring catches in the atlantic. it is to restrict operations by soviet and other ships in waters off the u.s. atlantic coast that massachusetts and other eastern states of the united states have stood for a 200-mile limit. under an agreement signed in 1968, the united states forbids soviet vessels to operate on the high seas off the u.s. atlantic coast in the period from january first to april first every year. in early 1972, the united states detained and fined two soviet ships operating inside alaska's 12-mile limit.

but the two fishing overlords are equally opposed to the sovereign rights of other countries over their territorial waters and are plundering the fishery resources

of these countries. they acted as maritime overlords at united nations sea-bed committee meetings where one avowed "opposition to extending the coastal states' sovereignty over territorial waters beyond the 12-mile limit" and the other insisted on establishing "12 miles as the maximum limit of territorial waters". one of the characteristics of the stand of the soviet revisionist leading clique on this question is insolence in a coat of hypocrisy. at a sea-bed committee meeting in march last year, the deputy leader of the soviet delegation, while talking glibly about "making the food resources in the seas serve mankind", stressed the soviet union's opposition to "extending territorial waters and fishing zones or establishing economic zones beyond 12 miles as the means to solve the problems of fishery development", and demanded that "consideration be shown for the interests of the distant-water fishing countries". this is tantamount to demanding recognization of the hegemonic position of such fishing overlord on the seas as the soviet union in plundering at will the fishery resources of the world. countering the latin american countries' just stand of safeguarding their fishery resources and state sovereignty, the soviet paper "red star" on january 19, 1972, went so far as to openly attack "certain latin american countries" for allegedly "expanding their territorial water limits without restraint". this position of the soviet revisionist leading group has completely revealed their features as social imperialists who try to satisfy their own big-power chauvinist interests at the expense of the sovereign rights of other countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate Chuang Yen Speaks at Sub-Committee Meeting of UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 20, 1973)

chuang yen, chief representative of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee, made a speech at its sub-committee ii today on the question of territorial sea and exclusive economic zone. he expressed firm support for the struggles of the asian, african and latin-american countries in defence of state sovereignty and to protect their resources against plunder by the superpowers, and opposition to the impudent and preposterous act of the one or two superpowers in imposing their one-sided opinions on others in disregard of the sovereignty and national economic interests of other countries.

chuang yen pointed out: "a major question of principle is involved in the present international struggle over territorial sea rights. it is: who shall determine the limits of the territorial sea and the limits of national jurisdiction of a state? shall it be dictated by the one or two superpowers, or shall it be determined reasonably by each state according to its own specific conditions?

"in order to contend for maritime hegemony and plunder the coastal resources of other countries, the superpowers are striving to narrow down as much as possible the limits of territorial seas and national jurisdiction of other countries, particularly the numerous countries of asia, africa and latin america. disregarding the sovereignty and national economic interests of other countries, they keep on imposing their one-sided opinions on others. having fixed for itself a 3 nautical-mile territorial sea, one of the superpowers won't allow others to exceed 3 nautical miles. the other superpower, because it has set a territorial sea of 12 nautical miles, won't allow others to exceed that limit. naturally, such arbitrary bullying is strongly opposed by the numerous small and medium-sized countries. at the 1958 and 1960 geneva conferences on the law of the sea, the superpowers tried but failed to dictate the breadth of territorial seas on other countries. now that a new international conference on the law of the sea is about to be convened, the superpowers attempt to confine the territorial seas and national jurisdiction of other countries to a limit of 12 nautical miles. we should keep high vigilance over such a conspiracy. we hold that it is the sovereign right of each country to determine the limits of its territorial sea and national jurisdiction, and that the one or two superpowers should certainly not have the decisive say. the chinese delegation will never accept such dictation in utter disregard of the sovereignty of other countries. nor will the numerous bullied and oppressed countries and countries which uphold justice ever accept the will of the superpowers."

he said: "natural conditions differ in various parts of the world. the length and curvature of the coastlines of coastal countries, the depth and inclination of the sea-bed along their coasts, the specific conditions of their coastal resources and the joining of neighbouring countries in the same sea area are diversified. moreover, the needs of economic development and national security differ for the people of each country. it is, therefore, entirely proper, legitimate and irreproachable for coastal countries to delimit in a reasonable way their own territorial seas according to their specific natural conditions, taking into account the needs for the development of their national economy and for their national security. to require uniformity and deny particularity on this matter will lead to a dead end.

of course, this does not preclude the possibility of neighbouring countries in a given area, which have common natural conditions and state interests, agreeing through consultations on a unified breadth of territorial seas for the area."

he went on: "the policy of aggression and expansion of the one or two superpowers and their frantic competition in plundering the resources of other countries have long been seriously impairing and endangering the economic interests and state sovereignty of the numerous developing countries. to safeguard their national security and resources, many latin american countries have declared 200 nautical miles to be the extent of [illegible] to their territorial seas and national jurisdiction in accordance with their geographical, geological and marine biological features and the need for the rational use of their resources. countries of asia and africa have also defined the breadth of their respective territorial seas, of which quite a few exceed 12 nautical miles, extending from 18 to 25, 30, 130 or 200 nautical miles. we hold that this is a matter of their proper and legitimate rights and interests, which should be respected by other countries. as a developing country, china extends her profound sympathy for the measures taken by asian, african and latin-american countries to protect their resources, and resolutely supports their struggle in safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing the superpowers' plunder. but since their position stands in the way of the superpowers' ambitions for hegemony on the seas and oceans, it has been stubbornly opposed by the superpowers. recently, a superpower, which styles itself a 'friend' of the developing countries, openly attacked the latin-american countries for this act of sovereignty, charging them with what it called 'a unilateral action', 'expansion of their own frontiers', 'infringement of the legitimate rights and interests of other countries', and even a 'violation of international law'. the following questions naturally arise: for whose permission did you ask when you laid down the extent of your territorial seas? when you send your warships and fishing vessels to barge at will into the offshore areas of other countries and to wantonly plunder their resources, how far have you extended your frontiers? who is it, really, that has been infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of other countries? who has brutally trampled on the principle of sovereignty in international law? is it not you yourselves?

"in his statement of 13th instant, the soviet representative did his utmost to make the breadth of the territorial sea of the soviet union the only standard for the limits of territorial seas of various countries throughout the world. this is quite ridiculous and absolutely untenable. as is well-known, the soviet government at the time of lenin consistently stood for

the respect and defence of the sovereignty of all states and opposed the tsarist great power chauvinism and hegemonism of imposing its views on others. at that time, the soviet union, proceeding from her own specific conditions, delimited the breadth of her territorial sea at twelve nautical miles. this is her sovereign right. however, this does not mean in any way that the limits of the territorial seas of all other countries of the world must not exceed twelve nautical miles. lenin states explicitly: 'we must decree nothing from moscow' to other countries. yet the present leaders of the soviet government have fundamentally betrayed lenin's teachings. assuming the air of an overlord of the world, they try to subject all other countries of the world to their orders. what they have inherited are not the great teachings of lenin, but the hegemonism of the tsars.

"harbouring ulterior motives, the soviet representative further asserted in his statement that 'the wider the territorial seas of the coastal states is, the less possibility there is for the land-locked countries to take advantage of the seas'; and that 'any wilful claim by the coastal states to extend limit to wider territorial seas or wider sea areas will be particularly unfavourable to the countries with no access to seas' etc., as if he were specially concerned for the interests of the land-locked states. however, the actual state of affairs at present is that the superpowers have been lording it over others in the seas and oceans, while large numbers of the developing countries, both coastal and land-locked, have no rights. the sole purpose of the superpowers in their attempt to confine the territorial seas of other countries within twelve nautical miles is nothing but to enable their own warships to hover about recklessly everywhere and do whatever they please in the seas and oceans and their fishing fleets to carry out unbridled plunder of the offshore marine resources of other countries. is this for the interests of the land-locked states? by putting up the signboard of 'safeguarding the interests of the land-locked states', they aim at realizing their ambition to dominate the seas and oceans. they have been manufacturing contradictions, fermenting disunity and dissension among the developing countries in an attempt to cover up their schemes for aggression, intimidation and plunder. this evil tactics calls for our serious vigilance."

chuang yen said: "another matter of principle in dispute is whether a coastal state has the right to delimit an exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial sea.

"geographically, the shallow sea area off the coast of a country is the natural extension of its land territory. there are abundant mineral and fishery resources in this sea area and its seabed, which are an integral part of

its natural resources and have a close bearing on the development of its national economy. at present the one or two superpowers are dispatching many so-called survey ships, fishing fleets, etc. all over the world to barge into the coastal seas of other countries at will, freely gather intelligence about and plunder their marine resources. this is out-and-out piracy, of which numerous asian, african and latin american countries have become direct victims. take the case of fishery. according to relevant sources, most of the catches in the near seas off the west african coast have been made by distant fishing-powers, predominantly the superpowers. while fishery production of the coastal states remains very unstable, the total catch of the superpowers has shot upwards. the 1968 catch made by the soviet union in this sea area more than doubled that of 1967 and amounted to 45 per cent of the aggregate catch of eleven coastal states in this area. owing to the wanton plunder by the superpowers, fishing resources in certain near-coast sea areas are seriously dwindling, or have even become exhausted. therefore, many developing countries strongly demand the delimiting of exclusive fishing zones in order to prevent and resist plunder from outside. yet, this reasonable and just demand is doggedly opposed by the superpowers. as a matter of fact, the superpowers have also delimited 'forbidden fishing zones' and 'controlled zones' to preserve their fishery resources in near-coast sea areas. for example, in its decision of march 21, 1956 'on protecting salmon and trout resources in the far east and regulating their catch', the government of the soviet union unilaterally put a large area under its control, extending as far as more than 400 nautical miles from its coast. while refusing fishing boats of other countries access to its own coastal areas for fishing, the soviet government has been sending many fishing fleets far away from their own country to fish indiscriminately in the coastal areas of some developing countries by taking advantage of their lag in technology, it has even sold the fish caught there to the local countries at high prices so as to extort foreign currency, and does not allow the coastal states to take measures to protect their own resources. is this not out-and-out hegemonism [illegible] exclamation"

"here we would like to mention in passing the 'suggestion' on fishing distributed recently by the soviet delegation. in that suggestion, a few lines on so-called forms of 'compensation' for coastal states are included in addition to the reiteration of the 'draft article on fishing' submitted by the soviet union last year. ostensibly, this seems to show consideration for the interests of coastal states, but in fact, this is designed simply to cover up its acts of unbridled plunder and destruction of the fishery resources of coastal states and unreasonably to reject the latter's proposition for delimitation of exclusive economic zones or fishing

zones. such tactics can deceive nobody; nor will it in any way shake the strong determination of the developing countries to preserve their coastal fishery resources and safeguard their state sovereignty.

"owing to the fact that the breadth of the territorial sea varies with different countries, we consider that it is in the exercise of the sovereignty of a state to reasonably define, in accordance with their specific conditions and the need for the development of their national economies, the scope of their jurisdiction over economic resources beyond their territorial seas, using the names of exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, patrimonial sea or fishing zone, etc. neighbouring countries situated in a common sea area should equitably allot their limits of jurisdiction through consultations on the basis of equality and mutual respect."

he said: "other countries can engage in activities in the exclusive economic zone of a given country only when they have secured its consent by concluding necessary agreements with it through consultations on an equal footing and on the basis of respect for its sovereignty. moreover, they should strictly observe its relevant regulations and measures. they enjoy the convenience of normal navigation and overflight through its exclusive economic zone provided they do not prejudice its security, or affect its fishing activities and its exploration and exploitation of sea-bed resources therein.

"some developing countries have proposed that the coastal state should grant to a developing land-locked country adjacent to its territory certain rights and facilities in its exclusive economic zone with respect to exploitation of resources and transit. this opinion merits attention. we maintain that considerations should be given to the reasonable demands of the land-locked countries. the coastal state should, in principle, grant to its neighbouring land-locked state common enjoyment in certain proportion of the rights of ownership and jurisdiction in its economic zone, and as to concrete practice, a reasonable solution should be sought through consultations by countries concerned." "therefore, developing countries should strengthen their solidarity, show mutual understanding and accommodation, uphold principle and carry on a joint struggle so as to effectively safeguard their national economic interests and make their due contributions in the work of creating a new law of the sea."

"at present, the international struggle to defend maritime rights initiated by latin-american countries is developing vigorously, and times are advancing continuously. a new system of law of the sea must meet the requirements of our epoch. on the question of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone, the superpowers must not be allowed to continue to truculently disregard the sovereignty

and interests of the great majority of countries. the chinese government and people will firmly stand together with those countries and peoples suffering from aggression, bullying and plunder and with all those who uphold justice, and work together with them for a reasonable solution to the problem of maritime rights," chuang yen said in conclusion.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Sintering Plant of Capital Iron and Steel Company Does A Better Job of Everyday Ideological and Political Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, March 21, 1973) The Party committee of the sintering plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company perseveringly puts proletarian politics in command. On the basis of penetratingly criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, it goes further to do a good job of everyd y ideological and political work, thereby exploiting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, workers and technicians and continuously winning new victories in revolution and production. In 1972, this plant overfulfilled the state plan 23 days ahead of schedule and the output of sintered ore topped the highest level of the past. In January and February this year, although the equipment of this plant was under overhaul, enough sintered ore was produced to meet the needs of iron smelting by the blast furnaces of the Capital Iron and Steel Company.

The Party committee of the sintering plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company has always been paying close attention to carrying out ideological and political work penetratingly and meticulously. After going through the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, its members have become more conscious in doing the work in this respect well. After leading the broad masses to read and study seriously and grasping tightly the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as a matter of primary importance, they have further adopted some measures for strengthening everyday ideological and political work. They often go deeply into the basic level to ascertain the condition, to make periodical analysis of the situation of class struggle within the plant and the ideological trend of the masses, and to carry out purposeful ideological education. The leading members of the Party committee of the plant and the basic-level Party and CYL organizations not only seriously

carry out ideological and political work themselves but also train backbone elements and encourage them to talk with the broad masses, so that ideological and political work can be carried out on a comparatively broad base among the masses.

One of the young workers of the raw materials workshop was born of a poor peasant family. His parents died of some disease long ago. Being influenced by bourgeois ideology, he did not observe organizational discipline and did not get along well with the old workers for some time. The Party group sent some old workers many times to visit him at home. The old workers got together with him to study the Party's basic line, told him the sufferings of the laboring people in the old society and the happiness and heavy responsibility of the masters of the new China as masters of the house, and taught him to overcome the influence of bourgeois ideology and to be a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Meanwhile, they showed concern for him in everyday life, helped him solve difficult problems and made proper arrangements for his family life.

Shown concern and helped by the Party organization, this youth raised his class consciousness. He said with sentiment: "In the old society, orphans like me were homeless. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, I have truly become master of the country and have somebody to help me politically and show concern for my everyday life. If I am lazy any longer, I shall really have failed to live up to the expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao on me." After that, he humbly learned from the old workers, actively grasped revolution and promoted production. He won praise from the workers.

In doing ideological and political work, the Party committee of the sintering plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company strictly distinguished between the two qualitatively different contradictions and led the masses to educate through various methods the people who cherished wrong ideas.

A worker of the raw materials workshop said something wrong. The Party branch secretary called on him and chatted with him and some of the Party members of this workshop also went on their own initiative to help him, on the one hand directly pointing out the seriousness of his mistake and on the other hand warmly helping him correct his mistake. Patiently educated by all, he raised his consciousness of class struggle, actively participated in the criticize-revisionism and consolidate-style movement, squarely criticized the revisionist line pushed by capitalists of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and accomplished his productive tasks with good results.

The Party committee of the sintering plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company came to realize that ideological and political work requires patience and care and must not be carried out hastily, nor should we attempt to do this work at one stroke. We must allow other people time to change their thinking.

The former secretary of the Party branch of a workshop of this plant was criticized by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After he raised his thinking, the Party committee gave him some work suited

to him. At first, he was very happy with this work. Some time later, however, he was confused over some problems. The principal leading member of the plant's Party committee promptly called on him and had chats with him, helping him to adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, toward the masses and toward himself, and teaching him to think often about his own shortcomings, defects and mistakes. Helped time and again in this way, this cadre raised his consciousness of the line struggle, solved his ideological problem, worked actively and played his role in a better way. He won support from the masses.

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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Party Committee of A Certain Division of Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps Upholds Truth-Seeking and Mass-Line Method

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, March 21, 1973) The Party committee of a certain division of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps conscientiously reads books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, perseveringly upholds the truth-seeking and mass-line method, and applies the materialist theory of reflection in guiding its work, thereby pushing the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to develop continuously. In the past three years, the area of land tended by this division increased from 1,000,000 mow to 3,430,000 mow, and this division provided the state with 248 million catties of commodity grain. In 1972, despite attacks by such serious natural disasters as insect pest and waterlogging, total grain output surpassed that of the preceding year by 25 percent, and big developments were also registered in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, members of the Party committee of this division conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings while bearing in mind the realities of struggle during the three great revolutionary movements, thereby distinguishing more clearly between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. They perseveringly went deeply into the basic level to investigate the condition and applied the materialist theory of reflection to guiding their work. Most of them formerly did not have practical experience of agricultural production. In the course of making deep-going investigation and study, they humbly learned from the masses and very quickly learned many things instead of knowing nothing as in the past. They worked ever more actively.

In the area where this division was stationed, wheat seeds were sown usually in early April, and it often rained incessantly during the season of wheat harvest, so that wheat output was adversely affected. Was it possible to advance the sowing of wheat seeds appropriately? Some people said: If sowing is advanced, alternate thawing and freezing of the land surface will easily kill the wheat seeds.

A leading member of the division's Party committee went deeply among the masses and to the fields to make investigations, and looked up the meteorological data of the past years. They discovered that in the past few years, it seldom froze again after the thaw set in late March. A standing committee member also discovered through observation in the fields that some grains of wheat left behind in the field after the harvest sprouted in the middle of or late March in the following year. This showed that the wheat seeds would not perish easily in cold.

Accordingly, in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "Do everything through experimentation," the Party committee of the division acquired the successful experience of timely sowing by defreezing the soil to three centimeters deep. It fixed the time of wheat sowing at the end of March, advancing the time of sowing by ten to fifteen days earlier as compared with the past. In 1972, as a result of suitable advance of the sowing time, the wheat grown in the 1,300,000 mow of land tended by this division ripened earlier than in the past years. Harvest started in late July and concluded in early August before the raining season began. A better harvest was reaped.

In the course of applying the materialist theory of reflection in guiding work, the leading members of the Party committees of this division followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," did not jump to conclusion hastily on the appearance of a thing but drew a conclusion after making efforts to investigate conditions. As a result, they have more initiative in work.

When drought befell in 1970, some people suggested laying emphasis on irrigation in the course of building water conservation projects. The responsible person of the division's Party committee went deeply into realities to make investigations, sought opinions from the old workers who had been living there for more than ten years, inspected the topograph and distribution of water courses in the place where this division was stationed, and made reference to the data of various kinds accumulated in the past years. After arduous and careful investigation and study for some time, he discovered that this place was attacked by waterlogging in nine out of every ten years and the drought in 1970 was only an occasional phenomenon.

Accordingly, the division's Party committee clearly suggested laying emphasis on draining of water in the course of building water conservation projects and adhered to the principle of building small-scale projects and bringing profits in the same year in which the project was completed.

In the past three years, this division built more than 260 main and branch canals, totalling more than 1,400 kilometers In 1972, this place was attacked by more serious waterlogging, but the network of canals very quickly drained the water. Subsequently, a good harvest was reaped in agricultural production.

The Party committee of this division read and studied conscientiously, perseveringly and adhered to the materialist theory of reflection, and continued to rectify some impractical methods of leading agricultural production. After the unfolding of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, some of the leading cadres went away from realities, simply laid emphasis on the quota of per-unit-area output and made no efforts to increase total output by expanding farm acreage. The division's Party committee led all to read and study and at the same time to analyze the actual conditions of their units, making them understand that: It is necessary to make efforts to increase per-unit-area output. But under the present conditions, it is impossible to increase this output very quickly at one stroke. There are around the place where this

division is stationed vast areas of barren land with fertile soil which has not been cultivated. In order to provide the state with greater quantities of commodity grain, effort must be made to increase per-unit-area output and meanwhile to cultivate the barren land and expand farm acreage actively.

In the past three years, they developed agricultural production in this principle. Total grain output increased by a big margin year after year.

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RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Build Bases of Teaching in the Countryside, Perseveringly Orientate Medical Education Toward the Countryside

by

Shenyang Medical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1973)

Since 1970, we have built four bases of teaching in the countryside in Liaoning Province. In the past three years, we have basically accomplished the task of clinical teaching of more than 160 worker-peasant-soldier students; we have given more than 690,000 medical treatments to the poor and lower-middle peasants; we have unfolded more than ten items of scientific research on tumor, paddy-field dermatitis and chronic bronchitis of old people. We have trained more than 900 barefoot doctors and nurses; we have quickened ideological revolutionization of the teachers and deepened the development of the revolution in medical education.

Advantages of Bases of Teaching in the Countryside

As provided in the unified teaching plan of the college, the bases of teaching in the countryside shoulder some tasks of clinical teaching. After completing the basic course in the college, the students come to the bases of teaching and, in the course of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, are given intensive training to build up abilities to prevent and cure common diseases and recurrent diseases in the countryside. After one year's practice, they return to the college for advanced training. In this way, the medical college and the bases of teaching are organically combined together and a new road is opened for running schools with open doors.

After a few years' practice, we feel that the bases of teaching in the countryside have five advantages:

1. Ideological remolding of the teachers and medical doctors and nurses is quickened.

Living among the poor and lower-middle peasants and receiving re-education from them, the broad masses of teachers and medical doctors and nurses have changed their mental outlook.

An associate professor formerly lived long in tall buildings and was after personal fame and gain. After he came to the bases of teaching in the countryside, the Party organization, for the purpose of helping him in remolding his thinking, sent him to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen to receive re-education from them and to carry out itinerant medical service, thereby raising his unconsciousness of class struggle and line struggle and arousing his revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. To give the poor and lower-middle herdsmen medical treatment, he rode on horseback the first time in his life

and covered more than 90 li in the desert, despite the cold wind at night. To set up a cooperative medical post, he and some comrades trained more than 80 barefoot doctors and nurses and got together with them to gather medicinal herb and prepare herbal medicine. The old poor herdsmen praised him as a doctor sent by Chairman Mao.

The bases of teaching in the countryside not only are good places for the teachers, medical doctors and nurses to remold their thinking but also good classrooms for them to study their professional work again.

A doctor in charge of the oncological department formerly held that tumor was "an incurable disease" so that the work of oncological research made no progress in the past 15 years. In a base area of teaching, he met a former patient of archiblastic tumor whom he refused to admit into hospital eight years ago. This patient now had recovered and was taking part in labor. He was very much surprised and asked about the therapy in detail. He discovered that this patient cured his disease by changing the method of shock treatment by large doses of cyclo-phosphorus amide (环磷酰胺) prescribed by the hospital into a method of using this medicine over a long period by small doses and at certain intervals. He summed up this dialectical method of administering medicine and applied it clinically, producing rather remarkable results in the treatment of archiblastic tumors and Hodgkin's disease. He also taught the students by telling them his experience of receiving ideological re-education and re-studying his professional work, thereby making them establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and cherish the dialectical-materialist viewpoint.

Tempered in the base areas of teaching in the countryside, the intellectuals of the older generation heightened their revolutionary vigor and the young teachers grew up quickly.

2. Favorable conditions are created for training medical fighters who firmly hold their political positions and have excellent skills.

The study of clinical lessons by worker-peasant-soldier students in the base areas of teaching in the countryside is characteristic in four respects:

(1) Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and influenced by the teachers who have gone through tempering, the students can learn well the main subject of class struggle and preserve the natural color of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

(2) It is convenient for the students to learn to prevent and cure the diseases, which are common and recurrent in the countryside, and to combine theory with practice.

(3) Teaching is conducted in a flexible way, so the teachers may teach their experience to the students whenever and wherever they want to, and they may also help the students build up their ability to analyze and solve problems independently.

(4) Teaching lessons in communes and production teams enables the students to take part in the activities of prevention and cure of diseases, planned birth, gathering of Chinese traditional medicinal herbs and popularization of medical knowledge organized by the commune-run health centers and the brigade-run medical posts, so that the students may get familiar with and master health work at the basic-level in the countryside.

These characteristics of the base areas of teaching in the countryside provide favorable conditions for the worker-peasant-soldier students to grow up quickly on the road of being both red and expert. After one year's learning in the countryside, most of the students are capable of performing surgical operations on the lower abdomen for appendicitis and hernia under the direction of their teachers and also giving emergency treatment in such acute cases as lung and heart diseases and dysentery from poisoning and apply acupuncture and Chinese traditional medicine in curing diseases of poor and lower-middle peasants.

In these base areas, the students not only learn medical skills but also receive training ideologically. Some of them have the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

3. A broad road is opened toward combining Western-school medicine with Chinese traditional medicine.

The countryside is a natural medicinal store. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants welcome treatment by traditional Chinese herbalists and by Chinese traditional medicine. In various base areas of teaching, activities of organizing Western-school doctors to study Chinese traditional medicine have been carried out extensively and pharmaceutical plants established. At present, four pharmaceutical plants are charged exclusively with the task of producing more than 30 varieties of medicine in the form of pills, powder, ointment, tablets and ampoules for injections. The medical workers in the base areas of teaching have learned some skills of applying both Western medicine and Chinese traditional medicine in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants.

4. The base areas of teaching in the countryside push forward the development of scientific research.

In the past three years, these base areas carried out more than ten items of scientific research on paddy-field dermatitis, psoriasis, cirrhosis of liver, acute abdominal diseases, tumors, chronic bronchitis, and serology, and have made progress in varying degrees.

5. Rural public health work is developed.

While accomplishing their tasks of teaching, medical service and scientific research, the base areas of teaching try to accomplish the training of rural public health workers and the strengthening of rural public health service as an important task. In the past few years, they have dispatched more than 100 medical detachments to deliver medical treatment and medicine to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants, trained barefoot doctors and medical

assistants for eight hsien (banners), 26 communes and 194 production brigades, and set up more than 100 cooperative medical posts and more than 30 pharmaceutical plants. At the same time, they have also trained more than 200 doctors for hospitals at the levels of the hsien, commune, army unit, factory and mine. After training, the barefoot doctors generally become backbone elements in developing medical work in various brigades.

Experience in Successfully Running Base Areas of Teaching in the Countryside

Building base areas of teaching in the countryside is a good means, as long as the orientation of making medical education face the countryside is followed. We have acquired this experience in successfully running a base area of teaching in the countryside:

First, it is necessary to firmly grasp education in ideological and political line and to adhere to the correct orientation of building a base area.

It is a deep-going revolution for the intellectuals to go to the countryside and to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Many of them may have ideological struggles and find that they cannot adapt themselves to the work and life there. This makes us understand that in the course of adhering to the orientation of making medical education face the countryside and building the base areas of teaching, we shall be unable to stand firm and to take root if we fail to uphold firmly the line education and the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines.

In the past three years, we led the rusticated teachers and doctors and nurses to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, to uphold class education in conjunction with the prevention and cure of diseases, to discuss repeatedly the problems of "should we deliver medical treatment and medicine to the patient's home or just sit down and wait for the patient to come?" and "How should we carry out teaching, medical service and scientific research in the countryside and raise their quality continuously?" while bearing in mind the question "For whom?" and to squarely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of education and medical work and the reactionary fallacies and crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of smearing the combination of intellectuals with workers and peasants and belittling the achievements made in educational revolution.

After learning the typical cases and penetratingly carrying out the line education, the medical and health workers learned deeply that going to the countryside to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for medical and health work was closely related to the great task of unfolding the mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Second, it is necessary to carry out seriously the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers and doctors and nurses.

When the teachers and doctors and nurses come to the countryside, we not only actively lead them to receive re-education and change their world outlook but, keeping in mind the new problems met in the countryside, conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals. We have selected and promoted from among the comrades who have received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, who have rather high consciousness of the line struggle, and who have grown up quickly in professional work and accomplished their tasks well, 12 principal doctors and 4 deputy department heads. We have also re-appointed 41 principal doctors and deputy department heads to the same positions they held before the great cultural revolution.

At the same time, we adopt practical measures of helping medical workers improve their professional studies by allowing them to return to the college for further advancement or by giving them further training on the spot. We have also made proper arrangements for their sons and daughters. In this way, they will feel that when they go through tempering on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, they will have bright prospects politically, will be able to make progress ideologically and professionally and arrange their everyday life properly. This will effectively arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals for the revolution.

After going through tempering in the base area, a deputy director of the pediatric department completely changed her mental outlook. Later, we appointed her deputy director of the pediatric seminar. Deeply moved, she made this statement to the organization: "The Party trusts me so deeply that I must dedicate the rest of my life to medical service in the countryside."

Third, the location of the base areas should be decided in accordance with the needs of medical education, medical service and scientific research, so as to bring the role of the teachers and doctors and nurses into full play and to make better use of the base areas of teaching in the countryside.

* * *

SPARE-TIME COLLEGE

Run Spare-Time College Successfully By Taking the Line As the Key Link

by

Revolutionary Committee of Canton Spare-Time College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1973)

Canton Spare-Time College was set up in 1962 in Canton by combining several local vocational spare-time "red and expert" colleges. To make a success of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in this college, we organized the teachers to participate in labor training in factories, to receive re-education from the working class, to make social investigations and to seek the workers' opinions on the proper running of a spare-time college. At the same time, we organized them to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and to raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On this basis, this spare-time college admitted the first group of students in June 1969. After its re-opening, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among workers," we constantly adhere to the principle of orientating the college toward the basic level, toward the broad masses of workers and toward the three great revolutionary movements, select from the factories some workers and cadres who have high political consciousness and some practical experience, and admit them into the college. In the course of teaching, we pay attention to rectifying the relations between politics and techniques and carrying out education in the materialist-dialectical viewpoint.

After the rubber class was opened, the worker teachers taught lessons by upholding the theme, "In refining rubber, it is first necessary to temper the man; in tempering the man, it is first necessary to temper him ideologically," educate the students in Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking while analyzing the technological principle, and adhere to the policy that all work of a school aims at changing the students ideologically, thereby accomplishing the task of education with better results.

To meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements and before holding an experimental class, we went deeply into the factories to make investigations and got together with the workers to discuss the vocational work and the curriculum and to study the teaching plan. For instance, the factory needs us to teach the students the advanced new techniques of "hydraulic pressure," "fluidics" and "controllable silicon," but the spare-time college lacked teachers to teach these techniques. We ran these classes by the method of simultaneous learning and teaching. In the past few years, proceeding from realities, we revised the teaching materials many times and geared the contents to the needs of production.

In the light of the characteristic that the worker students have rich practical experience, the spare-time college has adopted the following several methods of teaching:

1. Combine simultaneous working and learning with systematic teaching.

Sometimes, problems raised in the course of production are taken as the objects of the lessons, and fundamental theories were advanced. The students learn and apply these fundamental theories simultaneously and deepen their understanding in the course of applying these theories. In some lessons, emphasis is laid on systematic teaching of knowledge and, in the course of teaching, actual examples in production are quoted and the lessons taught with reference to the realities. For instance, the rubber class divides the whole course of teaching into a few subjects regarding the crucial problems existing in rubber production in a factory, and teaching is conducted by including the theoretical knowledge of rubber production in the various subjects in a planned way and in the principle of going from the shallow to the deep and from the easy to the difficult. In this way, theoretical study is closely linked with the practice of production, thereby conducting teaching with better results, pushing forward the activities of technical innovation and scientific research in the factory and giving an impetus to the development of production.

2. Combine classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching.

We make full use of the favorable conditions of the forming of ties between a factory and the college and the running of classes in a factory and bring the role of on-the-spot teaching into play. For instance, when teaching the lesson of "mixing and refining of rubber" in the rubber class, the teachers first explain the fundamental principle in class so as to make the students understand the importance of mastering the quantities of raw and semi-finished materials, and then go with the students to the rubber refining workshop to do labor, to explain the operational techniques and to carry out practice simultaneously, so that the students might solve the old problems of unevenness in mixing and refining of rubber and guarantee the quality of the products.

In the year before last, the students of the fluidics class were led to visit the "provincial exhibition of fluidics." They acquired sensory knowledge. After that, they returned to the classroom and the teacher explained to them the theoretical knowledge in the light of the realities; then they visited the exhibition again or went to the worksites in the factory and the teacher explained to them the theoretical knowledge they had acquired. In this way, they deepened their knowledge. The students said with satisfaction: "Learning a lesson in this way, we can see and touch the things, learn the knowledge easily and bear it firmly in mind."

3. Combine classroom teaching with extracurricular guidance.

For instance, besides teaching lessons in class, teacher of the "fluidics" class often make use of the time after class, goes to the Canton Municipal

Diesel Engine Plant where the students work, and join them in studying and making the jet control devices. Guided by the revolutionary committee and the workers of this plant, they successfully trial-made a fully-automatic turret lathe with jet control. This method of teaching enlarged the students' scope of learning and application of knowledge and built up their abilities to apply the knowledge. It was welcomed by the factories and the students.

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RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Occupy the Cultural Position in the Countryside with Socialist Ideas

- Spare-time cultural life of the people in Chiangi production brigade is being lived with more vitality and vigor and becoming richer and more colorful

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, March 22, 1973) The spare-time life of the masses in Chiangi production brigade, Leliu commune in Shunte hsien, Kwangtung Province, is being lived with more vitality and vigor and becoming richer and more colorful.

Every evening after work, story-telling gatherings are held one after another in rapid succession under the shade of trees on both sides of the bridge, and chess games are held in the market place. The air is filled with the sound of recitation of lessons that comes from evening schools. Libraries are packed with people avidly reading various books and journals. People who like basketball, badminton and table-tennis are also active, and every time when a match is played by a spare-time cultural propaganda team or a show is given by the lantern slide projection team, there is always bound to be a big crowd of watchers.

Chiangi production brigade has 19 production teams with over 3,800 people of whom about a third are young people. In the past, the village had some "gossip centers" where the people were fond of gathering after work for a smoke under the shade and talking at random about this and that. It was during such ramblings that old ideas and culture were unconsciously installed into the minds of the people. The class enemies also used the opportunity to spread their pernicious influence to corrupt the young people.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party branch of Chiangi production brigade deeply realizes that "if socialism does not occupy the cultural positions in the countryside, capitalism assuredly will." In October 1971, the Party branch of the production brigade, after consulting with the poor and lower-middle peasants about occupying the ideology and cultural positions, decided to set up a cultural office with the secretary of the Party branch serving concurrently as the director, and with the CYL, militia and women's organizations sending people to participate, organized a leadership group together for seriously grasping the work of the cultural office well.

At first, they organized the chess players in Chensi production team together for a game of chess, and invited old peasant Wu Te-tsao, an outstanding story-teller from the Hsinmiao production team to tell revolutionary stories. The first chess match held by Chensi and the first telling of the revolutionary story Blood Stains on the Stone" by Wu Te-tsao aroused great interest on the part of the people and also provided a strong encouragement

to the cultural office. Following, the cultural office also looked for people with various talents and organized them into story-telling, lantern slide, and sport groups and spare-time cultural propaganda teams.

The cultural office regularly organizes hardcore elements to study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the policies and tactics of the Party and vocational knowledge, and lets them lead the masses in developing various cultural activities that are healthy and beneficial so that the former "gossip centers" could be turned into a good position for propagating revolutionary ideas and revolutionary culture.

The cultural office of Chiangi production brigade always bears in mind the needs and aspirations of the people and closely coordinates various activities with the three great revolutionary movements. During the education in ideology and political line, and on the basis of the village history of T'ani, the lantern slide group of the cultural office prepared a set of lantern slides on "T'ani, Today and Yesterday," reflecting the bitter life of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the former society and their happy existence today and praising the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the showing of the lantern slides, the class feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants was more thoroughly aroused, and they developed a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on the slander spread by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type and gave an impetus to the in-depth development of line education. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the spare-time cultural propaganda team of the cultural office, using various literary and art form to carry out propaganda, achieving very good results.

For the sake of facilitating widespread mass participation, the cultural office has set up on the basis of the living condition of the commune members three evening school attendance points, six cultural performance points and eleven lantern slide projection points, as well as a number of mobile libraries. The cultural propaganda teams as well as the lantern slide groups and revolutionary story-telling groups regularly go deep into the bridge heads, the silk-worm breeding rooms and the front doors of commune households to carry out activities, so that some of the women with heavier house work, old people hard of movement, and commune members on duty at silk-worm breeding rooms could also take part in the activities. At the same time, they pay great attention to diligence and frugality, and try their utmost not to increase the burden of the people.

The cultural office regards the young people as the main objective of its work. By taking an active part in the activities of the cultural office, there is a very great transformation in the spiritual physiognomy of the broad masses of young people. After the setting up of the cultural office, some of the educated young people who joined the teams from such places as Canton have also been organized for reading and study and for such activities as conducting social investigation and holding class education exhibition. They are given work as study tutors, evening school instructors, and cultural propagandists, and their specialties and talents are fully brought into play.

At present, these young people are making very rapid progress. Educated youth Yen Hou-ming, the leader of the lantern slide group, has become a deputy leader of the production brigade, joined the League and was elected a member of the hsien's League committee. Educated youth T'an Shu-ch'i, the responsible member of the library, has also joined the Party, and become a cadre of the production brigade as well as a standing member of the commune League committee. Some of the young people in the production brigade who formerly was more backward have, with assistance of the cultural office, also made very great progress.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

CCP Weihsi Hsien Committee in Yunnan Province Energetically Trains Teachers of Minority Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The CCP Weihsi hsien committee in Yunnan Province is energetically training teachers of minority nationalities and adopting active measures to raise their political and vocational levels and to stimulate the development of education in minority nationality areas in the frontier.

Most of the communes and production brigades in Weihsi hsien are situated in high mountain gorges with eleven nationalities including the Lisu, the Nasi, the Tibetan, the Pumi and the Pai. Following the rapid development in education since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Weihsi hsien has promoted a large number of demobilized armymen and educated young people of poor and lower-middle peasant background from among the minority nationalities to reinforce the ranks of teachers. At present, of the 635 teachers of public and civilian-run schools in the hsien, some 397 are teachers of minority nationalities, representing 62 percent of the total number of teachers and more than doubling that before the great cultural revolution. Among these, 45 percent are women teachers.

Party organizations at various levels in Weihsi hsien has attached great importance to the work of training teachers of minority nationalities and improving their work. Since last year, study classes to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work for teachers have been set up at every level of the hsien, the commune and the production brigade, and with reference to the reality of struggle between the two lines on the educational front, the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the educational policy of the Party and interfering with Chairman Mao's line for proletarian education are vigorously criticized.

When settling down at a point in T'ach'eng commune, Ho Yao-chou, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, personally took part in the study class to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work for teachers, set the pace in developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, summed up the lesson of his own experience and study comprehension in line struggle which greatly enlightened and educated the teachers of minority nationalities. By means of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the broad masses of teachers of minority nationalities are able to further distinguish ideologically the demarcation between the correct and the incorrect lines, recognize the heavy responsibility they are shouldering, and love more strongly than ever their own work.

In Loma production brigade of Yungch'un commune, there are three women teachers of minority nationalities who in the past, because they felt their own cultural level was not high, were insecure in the work of teaching. By means of remembering hardships and counting blessings and developing a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation together with the poor and lower-

middle peasants, their incomparable love for the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao was roused. They delved diligently into vocational study, remained loyal to the cause of education of the Party and succeeded in making outstanding achievements in their work. Because of the concerted efforts they have made with the other comrades, the attendance rate for school-age children reaches 95 percent, and teaching quality also improved.

For the sake of strengthening leadership over the study of the teachers, the hsien revolutionary committee last year held two terms of teachers' training class, and various communes trained more than 300 teachers of minority nationalities by different terms and groups. The whole hsien, with the production brigade as a unit, also set up teachers' study groups with collective activities twice a week. The carrying out of vocational tutoring for teachers of minority nationalities in Yungch'un commune has invigorated the collective lesson preparation system and enabled the teachers to learn from the strong points of one another, cover up their shortcomings and make common progress.

There are six teachers of the Nasi, Pai, Pumi, Lisu and Han nationalities in the comprehensive primary school of Lanying production brigade. By uniting with and helping one another, and teaching and learning from one another, two of the teachers whose vocational standard used to be low were able to show marked improvement. A teacher of the Lisu nationality had not studied phonetic spelling before. With the conscientious assistance of a Han nationality teacher, he was able to master the method of phonetic spelling in teaching within a month. A teacher in the past was only able to give lesson to the lower grades. After on-the-job study, he is now able to take up teaching work at the fourth grade.

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Excellent Situation on the Educational Front in Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, an excellent situation has prevailed in the educational enterprise of Hsiangsi T'uchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou in Hunan Province. At present, there is already a university in Chishou, the seat of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou, as well as normal, health, financial and agricultural secondary and technical schools. The number of middle schools has reached 244 and primary school more than 4,900 within the autonomous chou. The attendance rate for middle school students has increased 56 times over that in the initial period of the liberation.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations at various levels in this chou, by boldly mobilizing the masses and running schools on diligence and frugality, brought about the setting up of a middle school in every commune and a primary school in every production brigade. For the sake of making it convenient for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school in the vicinity, the local government, on the basis of the character of the scattered population in mountain areas, increased and reorganized the distribution of schools and enabled secondary and primary education to be further universalized and consolidated.

P'uch'a commune in Huayüan hsien is in a remote Miao nationality mountain area. Before the liberation, not a single one of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Miao nationality could read, and for a long time, they recorded events and settled accounts by tying knots, drawing pictures and using stones. After the liberation, the Party and the state helped them to open up six primary schools. However, following the daily improving standard of living among the poor and lower-middle peasants, these schools could no longer satisfy the demands of the masses. For the sake of rapidly catching up with the developing situation, the Party committee of the commune mobilized the masses threw up 25 school rooms in some remote production brigades and teams, trained 31 new teachers who were children of the poor and lower-middle peasants, set up 16 primary schools and one middle school and enabled 99 percent of the school-age children in the whole commune to go to school.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, 33,000 production teams and many industrial and mining enterprises, neighborhoods and residents in the whole autonomous chou have all operated their own political evening schools. For the past several years, the students have diligently learned culture and politics, and used the things they acquired to grasp revolution and stimulate production. The T'uchia and Miao nationalities people who could not read a single character and had been used as cattle by headmen and local chieftains in the former society can now write letters, read newspapers and study the works of Chairman Mao.

The agricultural school of Mach'a commune in Yungshun hsien has trained a large number of red and expert agro-technicians, and they are distributed over the rural areas of the whole hsien as technicians and leadership cadres of communes and production brigades engaged in such fields as the cultivation of rice and dry land produce, pest control, animal husbandry, veterinary work, and accounting and agricultural machinery, and are deeply acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants for effectively pushing forward the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing in the whole hsien.

Following the universalization and development of educational enterprise, a new type of teaching force is vigorously growing up. At present, there are 17,100 teachers of various nationalities in the autonomous chou, which are 12 times that in the initial period of the liberation. While raising the political awareness of these teachers, Party organizations at various levels have at the same time actively created conditions for them to help them study again vocationally.

In order to improve their teaching quality, the revolutionary committee of the chou has held training classes for the training of teachers by rotation in normal schools and set up improvement courses in the Chishou University. Various localities have also set up teachers tutoring centers, and most of the production brigades have set up tutoring groups. By means of study and tutoring, the political awareness and teaching ability of the broad masses of teachers have further improved. They are contributing their strength toward turning out successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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MODEL PLA MAN

PLA Fighter Like Lei Feng

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 23, 1973)

one of the many fine communist fighters encouraged by chairman mao's great call "learn from comrade lei feng" was 23-year-old wang chin-hu, a driver of an army engineering regiment of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

a p.l.a. fighter and outstanding member of the chinese communist party, lei feng was known for his clear-cut class stand, his deep proletarian feelings for the working people and communist selflessness. he died while on duty in 1962.

wang chin-hu was born in a poor peasant family in east china's chekiang province. when chairman mao's call was issued ten years ago, he was inspired by the life of service of lei feng and made up his mind to become a man who is of value to the people. when he was gathering firewood with other children, he used to carry loads across the hill for others before carrying his own; when he was raising water from the stream, he would help old people first. when an old peasant suddenly fell ill, wang chin-hu and others rushed the patient to hospital, forgetting their supper. he was praised by many villagers as a "young lei feng".

tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, wang chin-hu joined the chinese people's liberation army in early 1970. educated in the army's revolutionary tradition of serving the people whole-heartedly, he made progress in learning from lei feng.

an entry in his diary says: "whole-hearted service to the people should guide my actions, and utter devotion to others without any thought of self should be my attitude toward comrades." on holidays, he went to the kitchen to help so that some cooks could rest.

people along motor roads south of the yangtze river recall how willing wang chin-hu was to help them. he was driving along a muddy road during a rainstorm when he saw a white-haired woman trudging along, slipping at almost every step, a big parcel in her left hand and holding a little girl with her right. he at once stopped the truck and asked his assistant to take over the wheel. getting down from the cabin, he invited the woman and child to get in while he sat in the back of the open truck.

wang chin-hu was always full of energy, doing his own job or extra work. he often said: "if i can carry 100 kilogrammes, i should not carry an ounce less."

every time he fetched grain from a granary station, he would help the transport workers to load it onto the truck. when he helped a commune near the army unit fetch insecticide one time, the warehouse keeper asked him to wait a while because the workers were having lunch. he replied: "insecticide is urgently needed. we'll load ourselves." he and his comrades-in-arms immediately began the job.

his army unit did farm work and tended pigs where it was stationed. wang chin-hu offered to do the job of tending 30 pigs. he said: "i want to do whatever serves the people." he prepared pig feed and repaired the pigsty. when the sows farrowed, he watched the piglets day and night. when the leadership said other comrades would be sent to relieve him, he always replied: "i can manage."

the nanking area was hit by heavy rains toward the end of june 1972 and a mountain flood began on july 3, marooning the 400 inhabitants of low-lying huti village near where the transport company was stationed.

the company immediately organized a rescue operation. braving the flood, the armymen helped move the villagers to safe neighbouring places. wang chin-hu jumped into the swift current and swam to the village without bothering to take off his uniform. as he reached the village entrance, a boat loaded with elderly villagers and children was hit by a wave and began to founder. going against the current, wang chin-hu and several commune members tried to push the boat toward shore. the rain was heavy, the wind was strong and the stream turbulent. it took the swimmers more than 40 minutes to reach shore. wang chin-hu was exhausted, but still managed to carry the elderly villagers and children ashore one by one, on his back.

the platoon leader found wang chin-hu pale and unsteady in his steps and told him to stay on shore. wang chin-hu said: "i'm all right." just at this moment, a commune member was carried away by a big wave. wang chin-hu jumped into the current to save the peasant from drowning. as he was gaining on the man, a wave hit him and wang chin-hu was drawn into a whirl- pool. the commune member was later saved by somebody else but wang chin-hu disappeared.

several commune members on shore jumped into the water to search for wang chin-hu. ten boats despatched by four neighbouring production brigades to help the marooned villagers now set out to find wang chin-hu. wang chin-hu was finally found -- dead. with tears in their eyes, several hundred commune members paid their last tribute to the people's fighter.

an elderly peasant woman said: "chin hu, all the villagers, old and young, were saved from the flood. only you are gone. how our hearts are broken exclamation"

wang chin-hu died at the age of 23. his short life exemplified the noble spirit of communism. during his two years of service in the p.l.a., he plunged into flames and dived into water on four occasions to save people's lives and their property.

after his death, the party committee of the p.l.a. unit to which he belonged posthumously admitted him into the communist party of china and awarded him the order of merit, first-class. the party committee of the p.l.a. nanking units has called on commanders and fighters and militiamen to learn from wang chin-hu, take the road of the late lei feng and be good fighters like lei feng.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

More Schools for Minority People in Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 23, 1973)

counties inhabited by people of minority nationalities in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region today have about 2,000 primary and middle schools, more than double the number in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. total enrolment now exceeds 265,000.

most of these counties are in remote hilly areas, where the kazakhs, khalkhas, tahurs, tajiks, sibos and several other minority nationalities live in compact community. the local peasants and herdsmen had no right to schooling for generations before liberation. the people's government has allocated a big sum of money annually for developing education since liberation.

the number of middle schools in the altai area today is four times that in 1965 and primary schools has increased by 64 per cent. the more than 10,000 people in the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county had only one primary school with a total of about 100 students in the early post-liberation days. there are now 52 primary and two middle schools with a total enrolment of 3,100. the number of primary and middle school students in the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou has increased by 80 per cent, as compared with 1965.

teaching centres and several other types of schools have been set up for children of minority nationalities

in scattered areas. most of the people in wuchia county in the pamirs live in the hills. their children had difficulty in travelling to school before. there are now primary schools in their villages and they can go on to middle school in their people's communes, thanks to the establishment of 30 more schools in the county.

the party organizations help teachers of minority nationalities to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and also send them to colleges, teachers' schools or short-term training classes for advanced study. the number of teachers of minority nationalities is rapidly growing.

about 1,000 peasants, herdsmen and educated young people of minority nationalities in ili kazakh autonomous chou have become primary and middle school teachers during the past three years. over 95 per cent of the teachers in kezilesu khalkhas autonomous chou are of minority nationalities.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Chinese Agronomists, Peasants Cooperate

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences has sent 33 agro-technical service groups to rural communes and production brigades over the past two years to cooperate with peasants in scientific experiments. this has helped promote farm production while revolutionizing the thinking of the intellectuals.

one group staying in the tachai brigade in the north china province of shansi helped this national pace-setter in agriculture find the way to grow paddy rice on one of the hills. at first the scientific workers had doubts because of seepage on the slopes and serious erosion after summer rains. they thought the soil of the terraced fields would be washed away. the cadres and peasants of the tachai brigade were confident that the problem could be solved. they told the scientific workers how the brigade had triumphed over a major flood in 1963 and encouraged them to continue experimenting.

their determination strengthened the confidence of the scientific workers. after several months of efforts, they were able to grow rice and got 9.5 tons per hectare.

members of the agro-technical groups have taken problems of local farm production as subjects for experiments. a group working in the tsaoyuan brigade in yenan helped brigade members experiment with planting wheat in the valleys instead of on hills so as to raise output. last year the brigade obtained a per-hectare yield of four tons on 6.5 hectares of land, including a plot of two thirds of a hectare which gave the equivalent of six tons per hectare.

scientific workers in anchi county in the east china province of chekiang, a bamboo producer, cooperated with the cadres and peasants in summing up and popularizing good experience in increasing bamboo output and in preventing and eliminating bamboo wilt.

extensive experiments have also been conducted in lumbering and livestock-breeding areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Gives Reception to Celebrate 3rd Anniversary of NUFC and PNLAFC

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

in the name of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, foreign minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

attending were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china and madame hyun jun keuk.

the reception was held in the government building of the royal government of national union of cambodia. on the backdrop of the rostrum hung the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china. the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the militant solidarity of the people of china and cambodia. hosts and guests toasted the great victories of the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and revolutionary unity of the peoples of cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea. in the course of the reception, the band played revolutionary songs of the five countries.

both foreign minister sarin chhak and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

minister sarin chhak in his speech said that march 23, 1970 had become a historical date for the cambodian people. he pointed out that samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, raised high the banner of struggle, and announced in his historical five-points declaration, the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea and the people's national liberation armed forces of kampuchea.

he said: "under the leadership of the n.u.f.k., our fighting for national and popular liberation, in following a just policy, has won victories over victories and is proceeding towards the final victory."

minister sarin chhak said: "internationally, the prestige of the n.u.f.k. and the r.g.n.u.c. has grown rapidly. at present, the royal government of national union of cambodia has diplomatic relations with almost 40 friendly countries. the last conference of foreign ministers of more than sixty non-aligned countries at georgetown has recognized the r.g.n.u.c. as the sole and legal government of cambodia."

he went on: "the cambodian people cherish ardently peace, but peace in independence, sovereignty, freedom, territorial integrity, honour and dignity." he condemned u.s. imperialists and their lackeys for sending air forces, including the b-52s, to massively bomb cambodia, installing new military bases and supplying the clique of traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, with new arms and military equipments.

minister sarin chhak said: "therefore, the cambodian people are obliged to carry on their struggle in order to achieve totally the aims prescribed in the five-points declaration of march 23, 1970 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.k.

"the u.s. government must put an end to their aggression and intervention against cambodia, stop all bombings and shellings in cambodian territory by their air, naval and ground forces, stop supplying lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh's clique with arms and military equipments and all aid and support, withdraw all personnel and military advisors and those of their satellite countries from cambodia, stop interfering into internal affairs of cambodia, and let the cambodian people settle their own affairs themselves without outside interference."

he thanked the peoples of china, viet nam, laos, korea, the non-aligned countries, the friendly countries, and the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, including american people, for their powerful support and assistance to the cambodian people in their struggle.

local army units, militia and guerrillas of the people's national liberation armed forces born and growing in the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the pictures also show how the people in the liberated areas work hard to increase production, support the front and develop cultural and educational undertakings.

the royal government of national union of cambodia, which has wholehearted support from the cambodian people, enjoys high international prestige. some pictures record the warm welcome accorded samdech sihanouk when touring friendly countries. there are scenes of the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries held in guyana last august at which the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. was accepted as the sole representative of cambodia.

a huge picture showing chairman mao and samdech norodom sihanouk together on tien an men rostrum attracted the eye of the visitors. this picture was taken on may 21, 1970 at the rally of the peking people in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

some pictures record the rousing welcome accorded samdech sihanouk on his visits to various parts of china, reflecting the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese people and the cambodian people.

attending the opening ceremony were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia general duong sam ol and thiounn prasith, and vice-minister van piny, as well as princess norodom roeungsy and her husband, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung, permanent council member of the china-cambodia friendship association; ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned as well as more than 200 peking people.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Cambodian People Are Bound to Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

the "people's daily" publishes an editorial today entitled "the cambodian people are bound to win". full text of the editorial reads:

today is the third anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. on this memorable occasion, the chinese people, with profound friendship for the fraternal cambodian people, express their warmest congratulations to the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and to the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, and extend the fighting salute to the heroic cambodian people and their armed forces.

the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces and the beginning of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation marked a new phase in the cambodian history.

three years ago, the traitorous lon nol clique staged a reactionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to subvert the legal government of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. but, contrary to its will, this clique has found itself besieged by the broad masses of patriotic people. at the fighting call of samdech norodom sihanouk and under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia, the cambodian people have risen in arms, fought courageously and won splendid victories in the last three years. now 90 per cent of the country's territory with 80 per cent of the total population has been liberated. the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia have expanded in the flames of war and have become indomitable people's armed forces. the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys the warm support of the broad masses of the people at home and more and more extensive backing abroad with its prestige growing daily.

under the heavy pounding by the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia, the traitorous lon nol clique are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and threatened by growing crises. they have suffered repeated and disastrous defeats militarily. in the areas they are entrenched on, the economy is in depression and the people can hardly survive. their fascist rule has aroused growing opposition among the people of all strata. they are split

and disintegrated among themselves and their internal strife is going from bad to worse. they have become more and more isolated among the people of the whole country. no matter how they may step up repression and whatever desperate struggles they may put up, their total defeat and final destruction are inevitable.

the cambodian problem stems from the u.s. intervention and aggression. the key to the settlement of the cambodian problem is that the united states must respect the fundamental national rights of the cambodian people and the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of cambodia, withdraw all its military personnel from cambodia, stop giving military aid to the lon nol clique, stop the bombing of cambodia and let the cambodian people settle their own problem themselves without any foreign interference. the development of the present situation is becoming more and more favourable to the cambodian people. we are deeply convinced that so long as they strengthen unity and persist in struggle, the cambodian people are surely able to attain the sacred goal contained in the five-point declaration issued by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970, to realize their national aspiration, and to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, sovereign, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

the peoples of china and cambodia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other in their common struggles. the chinese people will, as always, stand firmly on the side of the cambodian people and resolutely support the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

CHINA AND CHILE

New Chinese Ambassador to Chile Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

hsu chung-fu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of chile, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND CUBA

China-Cuba Trade Protocol for 1973 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

a trade protocol for 1973 between china and cuba was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo attended the signing ceremony and met and had a friendly talk with the members of the cuban government trade delegation headed by herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and cuban vice-minister of foreign trade herminio garcia lazo signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

also present were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and deputy leader of the cuban trade delegation ismael bello rios and other members of the delegation.

among present were leading members of the departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade sun so-chang and li shu-teh.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Receives Head of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Prague, Mar. 23, 1973)

frantisek hamouz, czechoslovak deputy premier, received here on march 21 chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him.

m. brsa, czechoslovak vice-minister of foreign trade, was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen was also present.

vice-minister chou hua-min left here yesterday. present at the airport to see him off were m. brsa and others. ambassador tsung ke-wen was also present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Gymnastics Federation Fetes Danish Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics federation this evening gave a reception in honour of the visiting danish gymnastic team with erik flensted-jensen as leader and knud bjorn as deputy leader.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan attended the reception.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, kung ke-fei and wang tung, as well as chinese gymnasts.

kung ke-fei, a leading member of the host federation, and erik flensted-jensen spoke at the reception. they hoped that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and denmark would continuously develop.

the danish gymnastic team arrived here by air yesterday.

Denmark-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

the twenty-member delegation of the denmark-china friendship association led by k. larsen and c. clausen left here yesterday to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

the delegation arrived in china on march 6 and has since visited shanghai sian and the tachai brigade in shansi province.

CHINA AND GUYANA

First Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

wang chan-yuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the co-operative republic of guyana, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 23, 1973)

director of the chinese tele-communications administration chung fu-hsiang and twelve others arrived here by plane yesterday evening for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications. li yu-kuei, deputy director of the chinese tele-communications administration, came with chung fu-hsiang.

welcoming the chinese guests at the airport were chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications, and his wife, katsuyuki onimaru, parliamentary vice-minister of posts and tele-communications; kazuki takeshita, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications; and some other officials of the posts and tele-communications ministry, as well as kenzo yoshida, head of the asian bureau of the japanese foreign ministry.

other welcomers included leading members of the kokusai denshin denwa co., ltd., the japanese tele-communications and telephone company, tele-communication industry circles, and various japan-china friendship groups.

mi kuo-chun, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and hsiao hsiang-chien, councilor of the chinese embassy in japan, were also present.

Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation of Insurance Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and wang ping-chien, a leading member of the ministry of finance, keng tao-ming, general manager of the people's insurance company of china, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met with all members of the visiting japanese friendship delegation of insurance circles. they had a friendly conversation with delegation leader yasutaro ukon, adviser to the delegation genzaemon yamamoto, secretary-general of the delegation keitaro nakamura and other japanese friends.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including sung kuo-hua, chen kang and lin li-yun.

the 23-member japanese delegation arrived in peking on march 17 at the invitation of the people's insurance company of china.

while in peking, the japanese guests held vocational talks with the host company and visited factories, schools and scenic spots.

the delegation will leave peking for a tour of southern china before going home.

Minister Sha Feng Meets Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association with toshio kuribara as its leader and kanokichi nakahara as its secretary-general.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

jose andres oteyza fernandez, director of the planning bureau of the ministry of national patrimony of mexico, and pablo radilla ramirez, general manager of the pan-american sulphur company, and his wife and three other mexican guests, arrived here today for a friendly visit to china.

the mexican guests were greeted at the airport by cheng to-pin, director of a bureau under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and tien kuang-tao, general manager of the china national metals and minerals import and export corporation.

guillermo corona, counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Summary of Nepal-China Talks on Construction of Ring-Road in Kathmandu Signed

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 21, 1973)

a summary of the talks between nepal and china on the construction of a ring-road in kathmandu was signed here yesterday.

speaking on the occasion, ganesh bahadur gurung, minister of state for public works and transport, said that the ring-road to be constructed with chinese assistance would form a new chapter of friendship and cooperation between nepal and china. he said that he was satisfied with the growing relations between the two countries.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih said that china was happy to extend assistance for the construction of the ring-road. he expressed the conviction that nepal is bound to make progress under the leadership of his majesty king birendra.

laxman das hada, acting chief engineer of the nepalese department of roads, and hsia mei-chung, leading member of the chinese highway technical team

in nepal, signed the summary of talks on behalf of their respective governments.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Kongsberg Technical Seminar and Exhibition Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

norwegian kongsberg technical seminar and exhibition closed here today.

more than 3,000 people in peking visited the five-day exhibition. norwegian and chinese technicians held technical discussions. the exhibition has further strengthened the friendship between the norwegian and chinese peoples.

accompanied by norwegian ambassador per ravne and head of the exhibition delegation olav krause saettem, minister li shui-ching and vice-minister sun yu-yu of the first machine building ministry of china, vice-minister chai shu-fan of foreign trade and vice-chairman li yung-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade visited the exhibition on the afternoon of the 22nd.

this evening, olav krause saettem gave a banquet to mark the close of the exhibition.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Teh and Keng Piao Hold Talks with Romanian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon held talks with the romanian cultural delegation with dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, as its leader, and mihnea gheorghiu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and president of the academy of social and political sciences of romania, as its deputy leader. the talks proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

Romanian Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

the romanian cultural delegation led by dumitru popescu and mihnea gheorghiu wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon, carrying with them the profound friendship of the chinese people and cultural workers for the romanian people and cultural workers.

present at the airport to see the romanian comrades off were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the

c.p.c. central committee and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking were present at the airport.

this morning, the romanian comrades visited the peking art and craft factory in the company of comrade shih shao-hua.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

New Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka and Maldives Leaves Peking for Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1973)

huang ming-ta, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of sri lanka and concurrently first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of maldives, left peking by air today for his posts.

CHINA AND TOGO

First Chinese Ambassador to Togo Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

wei pao-shan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of togo, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West Berlin's SFB Director Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1973)

mr. franz barsig, director of west berlin's "sender freies berlin" ("free berlin station"), and his secretary mr. peter groger visited china between march 18 and 23 at the invitation of the peking television station.

chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau, gave a dinner for them on tne 21st.

assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met them yesterday.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 4, 1973 No. 5348

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY IN INDUSTRY

Strengthen the Revolutionary Unity of the "Squad" of the Party Committee

- The Party committee of the T'aihu Refractory Material Factory of Wusih seriously carries out the Party's system of democratic centralism and gives full play to democracy within the Party committee, so that the "squad" work in a concerted effort toward the same goal

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, March 23, 1973) The Party committee of T'aihu Refractory Material Factory of Wusih, Kiangsu Province, seriously carries out the Party's system of democratic centralism and gives full play to democracy within the Party. Criticism and self-criticism is developed. Unity of the "squad" of the Party committee is energetically strengthened on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When running into major problems in work performance, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of this factory always on their own initiative consult with the committee members and do elaborate and penetrating ideological-political work. Once, the Party committee was discussing the recruiting of a new Party member. The majority of Party committee members were for it. Only two Party committee members had a different opinion. At this time, some committee members hoped that the "squad leader" would make a decision. Secretary Chang Ying-ch'ih of the Party committee held that since there was a difference of opinion, a hasty decision should not be reached without first making a good consultation. He suggested leaving the question in continuous ferment and waiting for another discussion.

Later, Chang Ying-ch'ih took the initiative to engage every Party committee member in a heart-to-heart talk. The purpose was to find out facts and seek

an exchange of views. At another meeting called by the Party committee, he again organized everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be a vigorous vanguard set-up composed of proletarian advanced elements and capable of leading the proletarian and revolutionary masses in a fight against the class enemy." The historical background and the practical performance of that comrade were associated with a concrete analysis. Everyone was enabled to achieve unified awareness ideologically and work out a decision about the admission of the candidate into the Party. Through this episode, the consciousness of the "squad" in carrying out Chairman Mao's Party building line was further enhanced.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of T'aihu Refractory Material Factory pay great attention to listening to the opinions of a minority. All opinions that are correct are seriously acted upon.

Some time ago, in an analysis of the cause of an adverse effect on product quality by the Party committee, opinions differed sharply. Some Party committee members were inclined toward tracing the cause to the responsibility of workshops and shifts and groups. A Party committee member in charge of workshop leadership work suggested that the matter be traced to the thinking of the factory leadership. Citing a few instances, he said that in ordinary times, the leadership talked more about quantity than about quality. This led to a universal neglect of product quality.

After listening to the view of this committee member, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee associated problems about organizing and leading production with a public review of the leadership's ideological tendency toward pure pursuit of quantity. On their own initiative, they held themselves responsible. They also joined everyone else in re-studying the Party's general line for socialist construction and strengthening out the dialectical relations involving greater, quicker, better and more economical results. Thereafter, the "squad" worked in a concerted vigorous effort toward the improvement of product quality. For various kinds of refractory bricks, a higher up-to-standard percentage was achieved.

The secretary and deputy secretaries are good at humbly listening to others' views. This has a great enlightening effect on other committee members. Some Party committee members committed to basic-level work overcome the idea of belittling a "supporting role" and enthusiastically think out ways and means of airing their own views boldly. This makes for an ever stronger atmosphere of democratic discussion within the Party committee. Better play is given to collective wisdom and strength.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of T'aihu Refractory Material Factory constantly get deeply involved in reality in making investigations and studies in a continuous effort to overcome one-sidedness in their thinking and their approach and carry out democratic centralism better.

With the continuous development of production, the higher-ups approved the building of two oil towers by this factory. At first, some comrades suggested to the Party committee that labor potential be tapped with the building job carried out on their own resources. At that time, a deputy secretary

of the Party committee in charge of the job was afraid that such an approach would interfere with the progress of normal production work. He failed to make a decision. Later, he went deep into the midst of the final burning workshop to pool together correct mass opinions and make rational labor arrangements. He gave full play to the men's positive factors. A small number of workers were diverted to the preparation for the building of the oil towers. As a result, not only was the ordinary production assignment fulfilled but also preparations were made for the building of the oil towers.

At a Party committee meeting, this Party committee deputy secretary reported to the Party committee his personal practice and what he had found in his investigation. This helped the Party committee to make a correct decision quickly. After the meeting, the Party committee members enthusiastically went deep into the midst of basic levels to help workshop cadres make rational labor arrangements and divert a number of workers to the oil tower building project. The masses were also led to fight on the forefront. Ideological-political work was brought to the construction work site. As a result, the oil tower building assignment was completed in half a month.

* * *

Give Play To the Sense of Responsibility and Creative Powers of the Broad Masses of Cadres

- The Party committee of Lanchow Carbon Element Factory does an elaborate and penetrating job in training and education; the masses are led to accelerate the pace of socialist construction and create an excellent situation in revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, March 23, 1973) After making rational work arrangements for cadres, the Party committee of Lanchow Carbon Element Factory shows fervent concern for them and subjects them to intensive and elaborate training and education. This calls into play the sense of responsibility and creative powers of the broad masses of cadres. The masses are led to accelerate the pace of socialist construction and create an excellent situation in revolution and production. In 1972, the whole factory fulfilled the state plan two months ahead of schedule. For several major economic targets, the state-stipulated standards were achieved.

Lanchow Carbon Element Factory is one of the advanced units in Kansu Province in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres. Before 1971, leadership cadres at and above the medium level in the factory were successively placed in various leadership posts. New cadres promoted from among workers accounted for nearly half the members of the leading squads at various levels.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study," the Party committee of the factory holds a reading class to help cadres to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and to criticize the revisionist line and remold the world outlook. After study, many cadres have raised their consciousness of line struggle and continuous revolution. They display the courage to hold themselves responsible in work performance and serve the people wholeheartedly.

After acting as a standing committee member of the factory revolutionary committee, an old cadre at first paid attention only to doing productive labor. He lacked the sense of being bold and responsible in his work performance. The leading comrades of the Party committee engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk in an affectionate manner, and also joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teachings. With consciousness raised, he strengthened his sense of responsibility toward the Party and toward the people. Later, in work performance, he doggedly adhered to the Party's principles and showed the courage to fight evil trends. When faced with difficulties, he did not evade responsibility. Instead he always joined the masses in thinking out ways and means for a solution. The tasks entrusted to him by the Party committee were taken up and completed by him with great enthusiasm. He won the praise of the masses.

The Party committee of Lanchow Carbon Element Factory makes a point of caring for cadres' activism and supporting their rational suggestions and proper demands and leading them to work with boldness.

In the second quarter of last year, the Party committee of the factory suggested the overhaul and strengthening of enterprise management with the emphasis on improved product quality. The engineering and technical personnel in charge of the production, technical and financial management work of the whole factory proposed to the Party committee that enterprise management work be put on the Party committee's agenda of important business in a practical manner and that leadership be strengthened to help sections and basic levels solve difficulties to pave the way for proper enterprise management. The Party committee considered their view logical and rational and gladly acted upon it.

Later, in the process of overhauling and strengthening enterprise management, the Party committee held regular meetings to study problems posed by production, technical and financial departments and analyze difficulties encountered in their work and help them seek solutions. This was a source of great inspiration to cadres of the relevant sections. They were stimulated to greater enthusiasm in work performance.

A leading cadre in charge of the financial and management work of the whole factory energetically united comrades in a serious study of business affairs and led the financial management personnel of the whole factory to cooperate with various departments in the proper handling of such tasks as stock-taking, storehouse checking, cost accounting, management on a quota basis, comprehensive utilization, production-increase and economy, etc. The aim is to strengthen enterprise management and develop production with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and call into play their positive role.

When new and old cadres get involved with shortcomings or mistakes, in work performance, the Party committee doggedly applies the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint in seeking a correct approach. Its members join the cadres in taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in summing up lessons and experiences related to shortcomings and mistakes. The aim is to raise the ideological level, improve work methods and seek the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Some comrades of the administrative work department of the revolutionary committee of the factory for a time handled not well enough the relations between revolution and production. This caused a disharmony between normal political-ideological work and the factory's production effort.

After unearthing this problem, the comrades of the factory Party committee joined them in studying Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Unity between politics and economics, between politics and technique--this is without a shadow of doubt. This is the case every year and the same is true forever." Experiences were summed up and work was improved.

With the help of the Party committee, the cadres of the administrative department seriously changed their style and constantly headed for workshops and shifts and groups to make investigations and studies to get at the ideological state of the cadres and the masses. With a target in mind, a study effort was organized and mass revolutionary criticism unfolded. The cadres

and the masses were led to heighten their consciousness of line struggle. Political work was associated with economic work so that ideological-political work was made a lively and dynamic affair. A boost was given to the development of an excellent situation in the whole factory.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Help Basic-Level Cadres To Study Works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's Writings

- With an eye to the practical conditions of rural basic-level cadres, the Party committee of T'ienmen hsien holds a reading class in a planned manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, March 22, 1973) Having regard to such practical conditions involving rural basic-level cadres as a great workload, a tight time schedule and a relatively low degree of knowledge of culture and theory, the Party committee of T'ienmen hsien, Hupeh Province, holds a reading class in a planned manner. By adopting the short-term away-from-production rotational training formula, basic-level cadres are helped to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as those of Chairman Mao. Their consciousness of the line and their level of mastery of theory are raised.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th National Party Congress, the broad masses of rural cadres of T'ienmen hsien, true to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and master Marxism," actively studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. The atmosphere of reading became increasingly strong. Last year, the Party committee of T'ienmen hsien specially organized investigation groups to check up on the study conditions of the cadres of over ten brigades of five communes. It was found that many basic-level cadres, especially those at the production brigade level, had a relatively low cultural level, and encountered difficulties in the study of theory. Some were burdened with a big load of concrete work and could not have a definite period of time set aside for reading. Some others followed improper study methods and did not perform well enough in combining theory with practice.

After studying these conditions, the hsien Party committee held that to make a good job of the study effort of basic-level cadres, they must adopt practical and feasible methods to help them solve difficulties and problems encountered in study. To this end, from June last year, the hsien Party committee, availing itself of the leisure time in between agricultural work and following the short-term away-from-production rotational training formula, held a basic-level cadres reading class for eight terms with separate groups involved over different periods. Each term ran from 10 to 20 days. The emphasis was on the study of the "Communist Manifesto," Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and a series of relevant criticize-revisionism and rectification documents.

At present, the secretaries of the Party and League branches of various production brigades in the whole hsien have completed their training on a rotational basis. Rotational training is also given to some commune and farm cadres. Everyone has a relatively good opinion of the reading class provided. It is held that such a way of sitting down to the systematic study of revolutionary theory with a concentration of time and energy will enable

those comrades with a relatively low cultural level to receive tutoring, help their solving concrete problems encountered in study and raise their self-study ability and their theoretical level. A good foundation is laid for their better performance in future on-the-job studies.

To enable the basic-level cadres to study well and reap a great harvest, the reading class has all along adhered to the study method of combining theory with practice. The reading and study effort is closely associated with such a matter of top importance as the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Attention is paid to something being done toward a higher consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of basic-level cadres.

Tengt'ai brigade of Huanglung commune is an advanced unit credited with a cotton output that surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agriculture" for nine consecutive years. For a time, secretary Lu Chin-chou of the Party branch of this brigade one-sidedly held that after the great cultural revolution, the masses of Tengt'ai brigade saw a high consciousness of the masses and an excellent situation in revolution and production and would no longer be involved with any problem hereafter. Therefore, the grip on class struggle and two-road struggle was less than firm.

At the reading class, he associated his own ideological reality with serious study of the "Communist Manifesto" and repeated study of Chairman Mao's writings on class and class struggle and the Party's basic line. The "theory of the dying out of class struggle" was vigorously criticized. After a study and criticism process, Lu Chin-chou deepened his understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle. Back in the brigade, he doggedly applied in his work the Party's basic line to get the masses armed, and led the masses to unfold struggle against bourgeois thinking in various areas. The cadres and the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was further enhanced. A spur was given to agricultural production.

Lao-hui-i brigade of Mayang commune averages 0.7 mow of land per person. Some people thought that with too little land for too many people, farming held no great prospects. Therefore, they were not fully reconciled to agricultural production. This had an adverse effect on the development of the collective economy. Secretary Li P'ei-chou took too little land for too many people as the basic cause of the slow agricultural production progress. He felt sad for lack of a solution.

At a hsien-level reading class, the tutors found out what was on his mind and guided him in tracing the cause to the line. Back in the brigade, Li P'ei-chou first conducted line education for the cadres and the masses and sought the correct and firm implementation of the Party's various rural policies. This aroused the cadres and commune members' activism to do farming for the revolution and develop the socialist agriculture. The socialist orientation was straightened out. A boost was given to the development of agricultural production.

The reading class also makes a point of combining the study of revolutionary theory with education in the Party's glorious traditions for basic-level cadres. This enables everyone to develop continuously the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship and maintain the work style of getting deeply involved in practice and keeping in touch with the masses.

Secretary Fan Hsiang-t'ing of the Party branch of Fanling brigade of Yungho commune originally thought that born and raised locally and thrown in contact with the commune members all day, the basic-level cadres was not involved with the problem of being divorced from reality and from the masses. At the reading class, he studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and came to understand that the Party's three major styles were not shaped up automatically and that only by continuously remolding the world outlook could we more consciously get deeply involved in reality and keep in touch with the masses.

To get closer to the masses, he took the initiative to stay at a fixed spot with the backward No. 3 production team. He joined the cadres and commune members of this production team in fighting in a big way a people's war against drought toward a bumper harvest. Under his inspiration, the cadres and masses of the No. 3 production team fought bravely and triumphed over the grave drought. Last year, this team's total cotton output was 10 percent higher than in the preceding year. Total grain output showed an increase of 20,000 catties. The state grain procurement target was overfulfilled.

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MILITIA LEADER

Read Seriously and Practice Arduously

- Ch'ien Pi, deputy political commissar of the People's Armed Forces Militia of Supei Mongolian Autonomous Hsien, Kansu Province

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

Ch'ien Pi, deputy political commissar of the People's Armed Forces of Supei Mongolian Autonomous Hsien, Kansu Province, is a young Mongolian cadre. Thirteen years ago he was still a shepherd on the grasslands of Yench'ihwan. After joining military service in 1961, he persevered in reading and studying. He seriously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, used revolutionary theory to guide his practice and grew up in the three great revolutionary movements.

When Ch'ien Pi first joined military service, he did not know any Chinese. In fact, he barely recognized a few Mongolian characters. When he studied Chairman Mao's works, he had to ask other people to teach him every single word. But Ch'ien Pi was persistent. He made it a point to learn culture and theory at the same time. He bought a Chinese dictionary and a Mongolian dictionary and looked up in both dictionaries every word that he did not know. He got up early and went to bed late in order to read and study, whether he was working in the organization or tending sheep in the field.

One summer, Ch'ien Pi followed the chief and other comrades to a pastoral area to conduct investigation and study. During the day he traveled on horseback. In the evening he attended investigation meetings. Late at night he returned to the yurt and studied. One morning he left Yench'ihwan commune on horseback for Shihpaoch'eng commune which was more than 200 li away. It was 11 o'clock at night when he arrived at old herdsman Takuch'iu's yurt. At that time, Ch'ien Pi was extremely tired and felt a pain in his stomach. But in spite of the pain he insisted on reading by a small oil lamp. Tamuch'iu said to him: "You have been riding all day and are not feeling well; why don't you go to bed!" Ch'ien Pi understood the old herdsman's concern over a people's soldier, but he thought: "If I do not study today because I am not feeling well, do not study tomorrow because I am tired and again do not study the day after tomorrow because I am busy. Then when do I have time to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Thus, after Tamuch'iu went to bed Ch'ien Pi again took out Chairman Mao's brilliant book "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and examined his work of the past few days as he read it. It was only after he finished planning the following day's work that he lay down for a rest beside Tamuch'iu.

When Ch'ien Pi read and studied, he paid attention to grasping the basic view points of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. When he studied the "Communist Manifesto," at first he could not understand well enough the passage "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." So as he studied this passage and reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism," he repeatedly deliberated on the profound meaning of "rupture." After he realized that continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat demanded the most radical rupture with the traditional concepts in one's head, he examined himself more strictly and remolded his world outlook voluntarily.

During one period of time the 70-odd militiamen of Matsung commune started a battle of getting food and grass from the Gobi by digging wells and reclaiming wasteland in Peishiht'ou. Originally Ch'ien Pi thought it was a waste of energy to dig wells in the Gobi; but after he conducted deep-going investigations at the site in Peishiht'ou, he discovered that his idea was wrong because he failed to see the creativeness of the masses. In view of this question, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are true heroes," and explored deep into himself for ideological causes that made him to distrust the masses. He said: "I thought I was wiser than the masses after I assumed a leadership post. This explained that I still have not totally eliminated my idealist view of history." Thus he wholeheartedly threw himself into the militiamen's battle to change nature and strove to eliminate his idealist spirit in the struggle to remold the objective world. After a period of arduous struggle, they successfully dug water wells in the Gobi and reclaimed over 70 mow of farmland, from which more than 10,000 chin of food grains was harvested in the first year alone.

When Ch'ien Pi read and studied, he insisted on combining theory with practice. He always carried Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books with him and used revolutionary theory to direct the practice of struggle, whether it was in severe winter or in hot summer.

On the eve of the Spring Festival of 1971, Ch'ien Pi and several comrades of the People's Armed Forces carried out Chairman Mao's instructions on the "three implementations" of militia work at Hapula production brigade, Hsienfeng commune. As the pastures in this production brigade were scattered over a wide area, he led the comrades to work pasture by pasture.

Huangtungtzu pasture was farthest away, behind a 4,000-odd-meter high mountain. But Ch'ien Pi was not afraid of the hardship. He went there on horseback. When the mountain paths were steep and accumulated snow was thick, he got off the horse and walked. When he fell down on steep and snow-covered slopes he got up and continued to advance. Finally he reached Huangtungtzu pasture at dusk.

Here Ch'ien Pi followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Determine the guideline for work according to the actual situation" and visited one yurt after another. After finding out about the ideological conditions and activities of the

militiamen, he used different methods to solve different problems. When old herdsman Yang Tung and his wife was reluctant to let their only daughter take part in militia activities, Ch'ien Pi braved a snowstorm to go to Yang Tung's yurt on the second day of Spring Festival to recall bitterness and think about sweetness together with him and his wife. Ch'ien Pi also told them the power of Chairman Mao's idea of people's warfare. Then, after being enlightened by Ch'ien Pi, Yang Tung and his wife understood the important significance of militia work and actively encouraged their daughter to receive military training in order to defend the socialist motherland. As a result of the arduous and meticulous work which lasted more than a month and was performed by Ch'ien Pi and the several comrades of the hsien's People's Armed Forces, the militia company of Haopula production brigade became even more active in the vast expanse of the grassland.

On another occasion Ch'ien Pi went to stay at selected spots at the militia company of No. 4 production team of Tangch'eng commune. During a military training with the militia, he discovered that the rifle of one of the backbone militiamen was rusted. He immediately realized that this was due to ideological peaceful numbness. Ch'ien Pi thought: To remove the rust on the rifle, the ideological rust must be removed first. Filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, he spent several nights to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's brilliant works related to class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat and reviewed our Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

In Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes operated by the militia company, Ch'ien Pi lectured the militiamen on laws governing class struggle in the historical period of socialism in combination with his own study experience to guide them to understand profoundly the protractedness and complexity of class struggle. Ch'ien Pi said: "We must hold our clubs firmly when there are wolves; so we must polish our rifles when there are enemies. We must take good care of the weapons which our revolutionary forefathers seized for us with their blood. We must also do guard duty well for the motherland and for the people." Thus the militiamen studied and discussed this question with reference to their ideological reality, raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and further strengthened their concept of war preparation. With the help offered by Ch'ien Pi, this militia company actively conducted line education, persisted in the combination of manual labor and military affairs and quickly became an advanced unit of "three implementations" of militia work in the hsien.

In spring last year, Ch'ien Pi discovered that some of the production teams made militia work antagonistic to the mass movement of learning from Tachai in animal husbandry. This affected militia building as well as the development of animal and agricultural production. To solve this problem, Ch'ien Pi again went among the masses. When he discovered that the militiamen of Anti-Revisionism production brigade of Shihpaoch'eng commune fully developed their shock action role in the movement of learning from Tachai, he summed up the experience of this production brigade together with the comrades of the

People's Armed Forces of the hsien and publicized it at the four-level cadres meeting convened by the hsien to urge the militia organizations in the hsien to become good combatant units for the defense of the border areas of the motherland as well as good shock action units in the movement of learning from Tachai in animal husbandry.

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ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

Seriously Implement the Party's Policy Toward Intellectual Elements

- Party committee of Wafangtien Textile Mill unites with and educates engineering and technical personnel as well as fully develops their revolutionary initiative and creativeness. The engineering and technical personnel combine themselves with the workers and achieve a number of technical innovations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1973)

(According to NCNA Shenyang, March 22, 1973) The Party committee of Wafangtien Textile Mill seriously implements the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, unites with and educates the engineering and technical personnel to strive to serve socialist construction and fully develops their revolutionary initiative and creativeness. Combining themselves with the workers, the engineering and technical personnel in this mill have achieved 267 items of technical innovation and summed up operational experience for more than 50 work processes last year. As a result, they have pushed forward the development of production.

Repudiating the Preposterous Theories of Swindlers Like Liu Shao-ch'i

As a result of poisoning in the past by the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the engineering and technical personnel in Wafangtien Textile Mill had a "three-detachment" tendency. However, during the cultural revolution, they personally took part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, persevered in following the road of combination with the workers and made achievements in their work. Subsequently the Party committee of the mill organized them to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to repudiate in combination with their personal experience the preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, which attempted to discredit the Party's policy toward intellectual elements.

When assistant chief engineer Chang K'ai-yüan was responsible for scientific research on the production of high-grade yarn from low-grade cotton, he was influenced by the revisionist line. As a result, he conducted experiments alone behind closed doors but failed to achieve anything after three months of exhausting searching. During the vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution, he followed Chairman Mao's instructions of following the road of combination with the masses of workers and peasants and went to perform manual labor at workshops where he worked together with the masses of workers and quickly succeeded in the experiment of using low-grade cotton to spin high-grade yarn. In the meantime, they also completed seven other items of technical innovation.

After taking up the work of technical leadership of the entire mill, Chang K'ai-yüan actively developed activities for the application of a method of

selection together with the masses of workers and other technical personnel under the leadership of the Party committee and achieved more than 110 items in half a month. This greatly pushed forward the development of production.

During the movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, Chang K'ai-yüan used his own experience to refute the shameless slandering of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. He said: "It is swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i that truly poisoned us and it is great leader Chairman Mao that truly protects us. We intellectual elements can serve the people better only when we follow the revolutionary road of combination with the workers and peasants pointed out to us by Chairman Mao."

Paying Attention To Performing Deep-Going and Meticulous Ideological Work

Members of the Party committee of Wafangtien Textile Mill regularly hold heart-to-heart talks with the engineering and technical personnel according to their ideological tendencies. The Party committee members also regularly helped them to solve ideological problems and encourage them to advance incessantly. Once Ma Tung-sheng, an engineer in charge of the control of production processes in the mill, formulated the economic and technical targets for the workshops and production processes in an office together with several people without conducting deep-going investigation and study among the masses. Later when cadres of the workshops showed dissatisfaction with this practice, he began to worry ideologically and became afraid of grasping the control of production processes.

Upon discovering this situation, secretary of the Party committee promptly held a heart-to-heart talk with him and explained to him: It is right to strengthen management and implement the planned targets down to the basic level, therefore we should do so boldly. But it is not right to set up targets without relying upon the masses of workers and without deep-going investigation and study, therefore this practice should be corrected. Furthermore, the secretary of the Party committee personally took Ma Tung-sheng and other technical personnel to the first line of production to conduct investigation and study process by process and to solicit the views of the masses extensively. Then they made a new draft of economic and technical targets which was handed to the masses for discussion and repeated amendment. It was then that the targets were formally enforced. In this way enterprise management was effectively strengthened.

Developing the Specialties of the Technical Personnel and Promoting Improvement

In addition to assigning fixed technical and production work to the engineering and technical personnel, the Party committee of the mill regularly sent them to join workers' "three-in-one" attack units and shock action units so that they could contribute to technical innovation on the one hand and learn from the workers' good ideology and good experience on the other.

In one of the workshops in this mill there was a production process which was done manually. The work was strenuous and productivity was low, therefore the workers have always wanted to try to mechanize this process. After technician Li Hsi-shan joined the "three-in-one" unit for the trial manufacture of a machine required for mechanization, at the beginning he read some foreign technical materials and wanted to make a large and foreign machine. As a result, the workers criticized him for not proceeding from reality. Later, with the help of a responsible comrade of the Party committee of the mill, he realized that he wanted to make a large and foreign machine because he was thinking of personal fame and profit. So he humbly learned from the working class which thought neither about its fame nor its profit. Then he studied the construction of the machine again together with the workers. In this way they finally succeeded in trial-manufacture of three of these machines last year after over a hundred tests. This year they made three more of these machines which have already begun production, reduced strenuous manual work as well as increased productivity.

On the basis of the spirit of confirming every progress and extolling every achievement, Party committee of Wafangtien Textile Mill regularly extolled in various forms advanced personalities and advanced ideology among the engineering and technical personnel so as to develop the active factors of the technical personnel incessantly.

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SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Northeast China College Students Link Study with Social Investigation

(HCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 25, 1973)

investigations in factories and rural communes are being made regularly by students of social sciences and the arts at the kirin teachers' college in northeast china in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that such students should "take all society as their factory".

to deepen their understanding of surplus value, the teachers and students of the political education department made investigations in the changchun vegetable oil plant, a former capitalist firm.

they learned how the firm had grown from a small inn into a full-fledged capitalist enterprise comprising several workshops, an old-fashioned bank and a department store. they listened to stories related by veteran workers about how they had been ruthlessly exploited before liberation. this gave them insight into capitalist exploitation, the appropriation of the surplus value created by the workers.

the teachers and students again studied the theses by marx and lenin on the essence of capitalism and joined the workers in criticizing liu shao-chi's fallacy "exploitation has its merit".

the students of the chinese literature department spent two months in the liaoyuan colliery last year interviewing miners and living and working with them. they visited graves of chinese miners who had been massacred by japanese aggressors, saw an exhibition on class education and heard accounts by veteran miners about their bitter past.

the fine qualities and deeds of the miners were a great inspiration to the students. they acquired a better understanding of chairman mao's teaching that the life of the people provides "literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source". each student wrote an article about an advanced miner.

investigations in the natanpo people's commune helped the teachers and students of the history department understand the role of the working people in history better. the teachers and students joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in compiling a pamphlet recording their stirring struggles against the exploiting classes.

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the pamphlet has been published by the kirin people's publishing house. the peasants said: "the poor and lower-middle peasants are the heroes of the book. this is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the college teachers and students in the course of investigations established profound friendship with the workers and peasants. they often call on each other. the teachers and students of the political education department have in the past two years run an evening school of political studies at the yingcheng colliery. they joined the miners in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and those by chairman mao.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in China's Major Steel Center

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 24, 1973)

anshan, one of china's leading steel centres, has made rapid progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution in a mass drive to improve technique.

more than 10,300 technical innovations, including 1,200 major ones, have been made in the past three years alone, resulting in higher output and greater variety of products.

most of the major new projects built in anshan since liberation have exceeded the designed capacity, some as enormously as four or five times. a number of old works and mines built in the 1930s now produce a dozen times as much as they did at the time of liberation.

since the cultural revolution began in 1966, the anshan iron and steel company has been turning out new varieties of products on the average of one every other day.

chairman mao in 1960 praised the anshan workers for putting politics in command and carrying out a mass drive for technical innovations under the leadership of the communist party. this inspired the workers to do more.

in opposition to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the renegade liu shao-chi and company imposed a limit on increasing production at the anshan iron and steel company. they alleged that the potential of the old equipment had

been exhausted while the new equipment was "such high quality, precision and modern design" that there was no room for further improvement.

the workers and cadres repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi. the mass technical innovations campaign surged again.

no technical improvement of anshan's no. 1 blooming mill was permitted before the cultural revolution. the pretext was that it had expanded according to blue prints from a certain foreign country and it should not be touched.

during the cultural revolution, the workers, supported by the party organization, made technical innovations on the blooming machine and other major equipment and improved labour organization and shop management accordingly. the mill's 1972 output was 150 per cent above designed capacity.

the cultural revolution has strengthened cadre-worker-technician relations. leading cadres and technicians joined the workers in making technical improvements on the open-hearth furnaces and ingot casting equipment in the no. 1 steel plant. this helped to raise the plant's output in 1972 to double the designed capacity. the technicians have compiled the data based on the experience accumulated by the workers.

never satisfied with past achievements, the anshan workers have time and again improved the work processes and equipment of the magnetic ore dressing installations at the takushan iron mine. manpower needs were cut by half and the mine's ore dressing capacity is up 60 per cent.

SPORT

Chinese Weightlifter Breaks National Record

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 25, 1973)

chen man-lin from kwangtung broke the national record for the bantam weight class by jerking 141 kilogrammes at the 1973 national weightlifting trials which ended here yesterday.

the old clean and jerk record of 140.5 kilogrammes was set by his brother chen ching-kai in 1958.

before a crowd of 6,000 at the indoor stadium of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region on march 17, chen man-lin lifted 132.5 kilogrammes on his first try. then the bar-bell was increased to 141 kilogrammes. when chen man-lin lifted the bar-bell overhead thunderous applause erupted from the hall.

the national weightlifting trials began on march 17 with more than 130 weightlifters competing in seven classes -- flyweight, bantam weight, feather weight, light weight, middle weight, light heavy weight and middle heavy weight.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Fruitful Scientific Research Activities in East China Commune

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 25, 1973)

chiaomei people's commune in east china's fukien province is an example showing how chinese peasants have increased output through mass efforts in scientific research.

it has averaged an 11 per cent increase annually in grain output since 1969. per-hectare yield rose from 8.25 tons to 10.57 tons. output of sugar cane per hectare has increased 2.9 times.

the commune established an institute for agricultural science and experimental farms totalling 73 hectares, starting in 1969. all its 32 production brigades and 339 production teams have research groups. some 850 technicians, most of them peasants, participate in research.

thanks to water conservancy and soil improvement, 85 per cent of the farmland now gives stable, high yields despite drought or water-logging.

the main crop of this commune is paddy rice. but the long stalk strain it grew is low yielding and easily lodges. the commune concentrated its technical forces on testing some 120 strains from other places. in three years, they derived half a dozen good short-stalk strains which yield 20 to 30 per cent more.

one-third of the paddy fields are low-lying plots with hills on three sides. the crops grew slowly but dried early. technicians carried out investigations and study and made check experiments and soil analysis and pinpointed the problem as a long-term shortage of oxygen at the bottom of the cultivated layer where the water table is high. experiments were made to lower the water table and work out measures for soil improvement. about 270 hectares of paddy fields have been improved.

last year, the commune decided to develop bacteria fertilizer. it was first trial-produced by the technicians and then the way to make it was demonstrated to the commune members. a plant was set up in every brigade and each family succeeded in producing bacteria fertilizer of fowl dung, peanut shells and broad bean leaves. the total output of this fertilizer last year was 10,000 tons.

DROUGHT

People's Commune in Tibet Reports Good Farm, Animal Husbandry Results Despite Drought, Pests

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 24, 1973)

a people's commune in tibet increased grain output by 1.1 per cent and the number of animals 8.9 per cent last year despite serious drought, frost, heavy snow, insect pests and a mountain flood.

chuchimai commune is situated at the foot of a snow-capped mountain in locha county. the swift pajihchu river cuts the commune of 89 peasant households in two. the 320 commune members belong to three production brigades. they cultivate 50 hectares of land on slopes some 4,000 metres above sea level. the weather is cold.

the drought began in april and for more than three months there was not a drop of rain. members of the commune party branch led the peasants in digging irrigation ditches to water the fields.

the drought was followed by a ferocious mountain flood of melted snow which washed out all the brigades on the river. one production brigade was completely cut off on one bank of the river. members of the party and cadres of the commune and brigades took the lead in solving the difficulties. solang, secretary of the commune party branch and chairman of the revolutionary committee, crossed the river on a suspension rope. he led the commune members in building three similar makeshift bridges across the river.

paima, an elderly peasant woman and a former serf, continued to water the field by wading across the waist-deep river after the bridges collapsed.

when others tried to dissuade her, she said: "i became a beggar when i was nine. then the communist party came and i was liberated. although i'm getting older, i will do whatever i can for the collective."

the three production brigades supported and helped one another in times of difficulty. members of the number three brigade helped those of the number two brigade build bridges although they themselves were busy watering the fields.

in july and august, the commune was hit by insect pests, frost and then heavy snow. the commune party branch and revolutionary committee organized the commune members to combat these natural disasters on the strength of the collective economy.

founded in 1969 during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune has made big efforts to improve the farmland and built irrigation works in the movement to learn from the advanced tachai production brigade. it has dug 15 kilometres of irrigation ditches and strengthened the old ones and terraced five hectares of fields on mountain slopes. these projects played an important role in overcoming the problems imposed by natural disasters.

before liberation, the local serfs lived in dire poverty and had to flee famine and go begging whenever nature struck. last year, however, they were able to reap more grain than in the good harvest of 1971 and increased the number of animals. setting aside enough grain for their own consumption and household reserves, the commune members sold 23 tons of surplus to the state.

summing up their experience, the tibetans said they were able to make these achievements because they relied on the collective strength of the people's commune and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china comprising more than 60 members left here by air this morning for albania on a friendship performance tour.

leader of the troupe is yuan tung-lin, standing council member, and deputy leader li kuo-liang, council member, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the troupe is scheduled to visit some other european countries after its albania tour. its veterans and young acrobats will perform items with rich chinese national features.

we will help enhance the understanding between the chinese and the european peoples through our performances and learn from the peoples of other countries with an open mind, the acrobats and musicians declared.

present at the airport to see the troupe off were vice-foreign minister yu chan, liu hsien-chuan, deputy leader of the cultural group under the state council, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, wang ming-hsiu, wu yin-hsien, ting hsueh-sung and lin lin. also on hand were wang hsiao-yi, yin tsan-chen and liu hsi-lin, leading members of the shenyang and peking acrobatic troupes which have recently returned from tours abroad.

diplomatic envoys and officials of albania, romania, france, italy and the great britain were present.

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

a chinese men's basketball team led by shih hsiao left peking by air today for a friendly visit to albania. their next stop will be france.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned chang chih-huai and kuo lei.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and cultural attache of the french embassy fernand cornil were also present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and mrs. walker, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. the british secretary of state for trade and industry will preside over the opening ceremony of a british industrial technology exhibition in peking.

arriving with the secretary are michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping of britain, and mrs. heseltine.

present at the airport to welcome the british guests were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and his wife wei huan-tu; ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were british ambassador to china j.m. addis and diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking, as well as john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition in peking.

Wu Yu-hsun Meets British Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with professor ralph louis wain, member of the royal society of britain and professor of agricultural chemistry of the university of london.

present were leading members of chinese organisations concerned and scientists including pan chun and tsui cheng.

professor wain arrived in china on march 17 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences. while in peking he had animated academic discussions with chinese scientists and professors on the hormonal control of plant growth.

professor wain is scheduled to leave peking on march 27 to tour southern china before leaving for home.

London Philharmonic Orchestra Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 24, 1973)

the london philharmonic orchestra left here by air today for kwangchow. the two performances it presented in shanghai drew warm applause from the audiences.

vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu and leading members of other organizations attended the first concert.

on the evening of their arrival in shanghai the members of the orchestra were feted by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the shanghai municipal cultural bureau.

while in shanghai, the british musicians visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and were entertained with a performance of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the white haired girl" by the shanghai school of dancing. they also made an excursion on the whangpoo river where they had a get-together with shanghai art workers and school children. they all wished that the friendship between the peoples and art workers of the two countries would make further progress.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

NUFC Peking Committee Celebrates Anniversary of NUFC and CPNLAF

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the committee of the national united front of cambodia in peking held a grand meeting here on march 21 in celebration of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, according to aki.

the meeting was attended by cambodian residents in peking. it proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and militant solidarity.

present at the meeting were members of the committee of the n.u.f.c. in peking and ministers of the royal government of national union sarin chhak, duong sam ol, chea san, huot sambath, keat chhon and thiounn prasith.

general duong sam ol, minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and chairman of the committee of the n.u.f.c. in peking, addressed the meeting. he gave an account of the present situation of the people's revolutionary war for national liberation under the banner of the n.u.f.c. he stressed that the cambodian people and the people's national liberation armed forces have achieved brilliant victories of strategic significance in the military, political, economic and diplomatic fields while the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam and their ilk have landed themselves in an impasse.

general duong sam ol exposed the schemes of "cease-fire", "peace" and "national concord" concocted by the u.s. imperialists and their phnompenh lackeys. he reaffirmed the following position of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c.: reject all these schemes, carry on the struggle in the spirit of no retreat, no acceptance of compromise till final victory and realize the goal set in the march 23, 1970 statement of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

a resolution was adopted at the meeting, most strongly denouncing the war escalation of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and demanding that u.s. imperialism stop providing the phnompenh traitors with all military support and military advisors, stop all military operations, strafing and destructive bombardment against the cambodian nation, people and the liberated areas and let the cambodian nation and people settle their own affairs by themselves.

the resolution said, "we are determined to increase our activities in the international arena and let the people of the world know the victory won by our people in the heroic struggle and realize this struggle".

the resolution stated, "we are determined to strengthen the militant solidarity with the peoples of viet nam, laos, china and korea as well as with friendly countries and peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples in the world including the progressive american people."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

"the forthcoming visit of president ahidjo to china indicates that there exist very good friendship and relations of cooperation between cameroon and china," said cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement here today. "we cameroon people will, as the chinese people are doing, do their utmost to make the president's visit a success."

the ambassador was speaking at a press conference he gave at the embassy here this afternoon on the coming official visit to china of his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon.

the ambassador told chinese and foreign newsmen that "in developing friendly relations with other countries, cameroon follows the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. to develop relations with good-will countries is an aspect of cameroon's foreign policy." he stated that cameroon opposes racism and supports national liberation movements.

the ambassador also spoke of the achievements the cameroon people have made, under the leadership of president ahidjo, in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy and culture.

peng hua, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present at the press conference.

President Ahidjo of United Republic of Cameroon Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo arrived here this afternoon amid cheers of "long live the friendship between the people of china and cameroon exclamation"

president and madame ahidjo have come on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. accompanying them are francois sengat-kuo, minister-deputy secretary-general at the presidency, and madame sengat-kuo; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management; h.n. elangwe, minister of mines and power; yadji abdoulaye, minister in charge of missions at the presidency; madame tsanga delphine, vice-minister of health and public assistance; moussa yaya, vice-president of the national assembly, and others.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

also present were langue tsobgny clement, ambassador of cameroon to china, and madame clement as well as happi gabriel, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs of cameroon, who arrived in peking earlier.

flying the national flags of china and cameroon, the airport and the main streets in the city proper were today in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of the two countries. more than 5,000 people were at the airport with sincere sentiments of friendship to greet the distinguished guests from cameroon on the east coast of the atlantic ocean. tall buildings in the city trailed slogans "firmly support the cameroon people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the special plane carrying president and madame ahidjo and other distinguished guests from cameroon touched down at the airport at four p.m. a grand welcoming ceremony took place. the band played the national anthems of cameroon and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president ahidjo reviewed a guard of honour made up of

men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the welcomers waved bouquets and coloured streamers in the bright sunshine. they cheered again and again: "a warm welcome to president ahidjo exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and cameroon exclamation" young people and children in their holiday best danced to the accompaniment of joyous music. president ahidjo waved to the cheering crowds.

upon their arrival at the guest house in the west suburbs, president and madame ahidjo were warmly received by madame teng ying-chao.

also at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, chen mu-hua, wang hsu-sheng, li ta, lin chia-mei, ku ming, liu hung-chang, chen shu-fu, chien cheng-ying, hsieh hua, chang kuo-chuan, wang hsing, yeh chih-chiang, chiao shan-min, hao chung-shih, yu pu-hsueh, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, wang hao, wang hai-ting, chang chi-chih, ku wen-hua and ting hsueh-sung, as well as chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

on hand were diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

List of Entourage of Cameroon President and Madame Ahidjo

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

following is the list of the entourage of el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo:

francois sengat-kuo,	minister-deputy secretary-general at the presidency;
madame sengat-kuo;	
abdoulaye maikano,	minister of planning and territorial management;
h.n. elangwe,	minister of mines and power;
yadji abdoulaye,	minister in charge of missions at the presidency;

madame tsanga delphine,	vice-minister of health and public assistance;
langue tsobgny clement,	ambassador of the united republic of cameroon to china;
madame clement;	
moussa yaya,	vice-president of the national assembly;
sissoko cheik,	in charge of missions at the presidency;
happi gabriel,	chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;
jacques booh,	director of african and asian affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs;
miss simone mairie,	director of european and american affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs;
major ousmanou,	head of the military office of the presidency;
leandre ekorong,	counsellor to the ministry of foreign affairs; and
captain moussa,	aide de camp.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Guest from Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

"warm welcome to distinguished guest from cameroon" is the title of today's "people's daily" editorial on the occasion of the official visit of president ahidjo. the text of the editorial follows:

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, is arriving in the chinese capital, peking, today for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished guest from the gulf of guinea, africa.

the people of cameroon have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. they waged a protracted and arduous struggle to free themselves from colonialist oppression, and finally won independence in 1960. since then, under the leadership of president ahidjo, the government and people of cameroon have worked tirelessly to safeguard state sovereignty, unify their country, achieve national unity and develop the national economy and culture, and have made remarkable achievements. in international affairs, the government of cameroon pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, supports the national independence movement in africa, and denounces the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the white racialist regimes. the government of cameroon is opposed to the monopoly of international affairs by the super-powers. it advocates stronger unity and closer co-operation with countries of the third world. it has made important contributions particularly to promoting the unity of african countries. the chinese government and people are overjoyed at the achievements of the government and people of cameroon in both domestic and international affairs, and cordially wish them constant new victories on the road of independent development.

the present situation in africa is excellent. the african countries have won one victory after another in their struggles to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression, control, subversion and interference. the armed struggles in africa for national independence and against racial oppression have made new progress. the african people, in their hundreds of millions, support and help one another and are closely united in their common struggle. the african countries and people are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. gone are the days when the superpowers, colonialism and neo-colonialism could dictate the destiny of the african people.

though china and cameroon are far apart geographically, the people of the two countries had the common experience of suffering from imperialist aggression and oppression and today they are confronted with the common task of opposing imperialism and building their own countries. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in our common struggle. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cameroon in march 1971 opened broad prospects for the further development of their friendly cooperation. the exchange of visits last year between government delegations of china and cameroon promoted the friendship between the two peoples. today, president ahidjo has come from afar to visit our country, once again bringing us the profound feelings of the people of cameroon. we are convinced that the current visit of the distinguished cameroon guest will not only strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation

between china and cameroon on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, but is also instrumental to the development of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we wish president ahidjo complete success on his visit.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

the cuban government trade delegation led by herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of organizations concerned under the ministry sun so-chang and li shu-teh.

on hand were jesus barreiro, cuban ambassador to china, and justo rodriguez, commercial counsellor of the cuban embassy here.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

j.a.w. patudan, ambassador of the kingdom of denmark to china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the danish gymnastic team.

attending were leading members of chinese organizations concerned kung ke-fei, wang pen-tso, kuo lei and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese gymnasts.

the party was filled with a friendly atmosphere. host and guests conversed cordially and wished that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of denmark and china would constantly grow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chi Teng-kuei, Liao Cheng-chih, Hao Chung-shih Meet Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, today met and had cordial and friendly conversations with the delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association with toshio kuribara as its leader and kanokichi nakahara its secretary-general.

members of the delegation present were: teruo ichiraku, shichiro hara, yukiteru takusagawa, nobuo danno, morimasa kunii, yasuo kondo, takanojou abe, keimin kyoto, hiroaki morishima, kouichiro suzuki and hachiro kuramochi.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, tsang cheng-yao, li tzu-liang, ma ling and jen chih.

Chung Fu-hsiang Calls on Ohira and Others

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 24, 1973)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration visiting here, called on japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira and had a friendly conversation with him this morning.

present on the occasion were yosuke nakae, foreign counsellor of the foreign ministry, kasuki takeshita, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and some others.

deputy director of the chinese tele-communications administration li yu-kuei and chinese charge d'affaires a.i. here mi kuo-chun were also present.

yesterday, chung fu-hsiang called on chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications, and in chuji kuno's company, paid a call on umekichi nakamura, speaker, daisuke akita, deputy speaker, of the house of representatives, kenzo kono, speaker, and yasoichi mori, deputy speaker, of the house of councillors.

Japanese Posts and Tele-Communications Minister Fetes Director of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 24, 1973)

chuji kuno, minister of posts and tele-communications of japan, yesterday evening gave a reception here in honour of chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration, and his party of twelve on their good-will visit to japan.

among the over 400 people present were madame chuji kuno, masumi esaki, home affairs minister, kazuo maeda, director general of the science and technology agency, umekichi nakamura, speaker of the house of representatives, and personages of political and economic circles and japan-china friendship organizations.

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to japan, hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan trade office of china, and representatives of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

in his speech, chuji kuno said, "to bring the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between japan and china closer, i am willing to do my best to promote cooperation between the two countries in tele-communications."

chung fu-hsiang expressed the hope that "the current friendly visit will deepen the mutual understanding between the tele-communications departments of the two countries, promote their friendly relations and strengthen technical exchanges between them."

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait T.T. Federation Secretary-General Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary-general of the kuwait table tennis federation and council member of the asian table tennis union, wound up his friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to tour other parts of china.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned feng teh-pao and liang tso-hui. on hand was first secretary of the kuwait embassy in peking qasim omar al-yagout.

while in peking, the kuwait guest visited a heavy motor plant, a cotton mill, a physical culture institute, a spare-time sports school and a middle school, where he was warmly welcomed by the people.

kuwait ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan gave a banquet on march 22 on the occasion of the visit to china of the kuwait table tennis federation secretary-general. present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned sung chung, chen hsien, wang wen-chung, feng teh-pao and liang tso-hui.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP Leaders Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, and richard wolf, member of the secretariat of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, arrived in peking from kwangchow this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

they were greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including feng hsuan.

li hsiao-pai, a leading member of a section in the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, went to kwangchow to meet the new zealand comrades and accompanied them to peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation of korea.

attending the banquet were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; ni chih-fu, wang lei and yang shou-shan, standing committee members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and leading members of various departments concerned and the china-korea friendship people's commune.

all members of the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation led by li chang in, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here attended.

delegation leader li chang in and wu teh spoke at the banquet.

li chang in said: "during this visit we have seen for ourselves how the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have brought about a great upsurge in the socialist revolution and construction. we are overjoyed at the tremendous achievements of the fraternal chinese people as we are at our own achievements."

he added that the delegation members deeply felt the preciousness and solidness of the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people in the struggle against their common enemies.

in his speech, wu teh said that the visit of the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation had contributed greatly to the promotion of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people and the people of the two cities of peking and pyongyang. he said: "the cause for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, cherished by the entire korean people, has made new advances in the past few years under the guidance of the correct line of the korean workers' party. we people of peking, like the people of the whole country, express firm support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people to achieve the

independent, peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference till complete victory is won."

wu teh stressed: "the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean people are fostered and nurtured by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. they are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are sealed in blood and therefore unbreakable."

the banquet proceeded in a very friendly and warm atmosphere.

Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Han Nien-lung Meet Pyongyang Municipal Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier, wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, today met and had very cordial and friendly conversations with the members of the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the members of the delegation are: kim jung ho, head of the propaganda department of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party; li gi uk, deputy director-general of the local industry general bureau of the municipality; lim jun sop, chairman of the central district administrative committee of the municipality; li byong ho, department head in the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, and kang myong su, division chief in the foreign affairs department of the municipal administrative committee.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

on hand were liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and leading members of the departments concerned, including wang lei, lu wei-chao and hsing jen-hsien.

Chinese Men's and Woman's Volleyball Teams Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams with wang chih-chiang as its leader and sun chih-an and chueh yung-wu as its deputy leaders wound up their friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned here by train today.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned chang chih-huai, chu che and chi yu-hua.

on hand were also li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and han chi hun, first secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Friendship Delegation of Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

the friendship delegation to china of ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam arrived here by train today.

leader of the delegation is nguyen thi ngoc khanh, secretary of the executive committee of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union. deputy leader is bui huu tri, secretary of the central committee of the viet nam youth union. members are: senior captain le hai, fighter pilot at the headquarters of the viet nam anti-aircraft and air force and hero of the people's armed forces who shot down six u.s. planes; cao khac canh, cadre in the international department of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union; ho thi thu hien, deputy leader of the 309 youth shock brigade against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in nghe an province, birthplace of the late president ho chi minh, who excelled in road building and was cited as a model worker on several occasions.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, as well as more than 1,000 young people in the chinese capital.

the welcomers beat drums and gongs and danced to extend their hearty congratulations to the vietnamese people on their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to pay high tribute to the heroic vietnamese people and youth.

jen yun-chung, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the young vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

in his speech, jen yun-chung said: "the people and youth of china and viet nam are of the same family and are comrades and brothers. they have forged a profound revolutionary friendship between them in the protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism. the delegation, on its current visit to china, has brought us the militant friendship and good tidings of victory of the vietnamese people and youth. it also gives us a good opportunity to learn from them. we express our thanks to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

he added: "following our great leader chairman mao's teaching that our two peoples are of the same family and we support each other, the chinese youth, like the rest of the chinese people, will firmly carry out their internationalist duty and give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their just struggle until complete victory."

delegation leader nguyen thi ngoc khanh said: "the moment we set our feet on the soil of china, we were given very enthusiastic and ceremonious reception. you chinese comrades treat us as brothers returning to the endeared rear from the front."

she stated, "spring is now in peking with flowers in blossom. the profound friendship shown us by the chinese comrades is warmer than spring time and more beautiful than flowers."

she expressed the belief that the visit of her delegation will be a success and will contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the traditional friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, youths and youth leagues, a friendship between comrades and brothers.

among the guests at the banquet were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee ting kuo-yu, leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, hsieh ching-yi and chao chun-cheng, and representatives of peking's young people and of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Defense College Study Tour Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

the pakistan national defence college study tour led by brigadier rahim uddin khan and colonel riazul haq malik wound up a friendly visit to china and flew off here for home this evening.

seeing the pakistan guests off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shih hsia and chao chun-cheng. on hand were senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and captain li sang u, deputy military attache, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

also present were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, and counsellor bakhtiar ali and military, naval and air attaches, of the pakistan embassy here.

ambassador agha shahi gave a banquet here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the pakistan study tour. li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, was present.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. ambassador shahi and li ta made toasts to the daily development of the friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples and armies.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shih hsia, yeh cheng-chang and chao chun-cheng, and military attache of the korean embassy in peking senior colonel jang rae hyen.

while in china, the pakistan guests visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy, a p.l.a. peking unit, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a shanghai rural people's commune, a peking radio factory and scenic spots.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Representatives to UN Panama Meetings Depart

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 23, 1973)

chinese representative huang hua and deputy representative hsiung hsiang-hui to the panama meetings of the united nations security council and members of their company left here by air this morning.

they were warmly seen off at the airport by panamanian minister of industry and commerce fernando manfredo and his wife and protocol officials of the foreign ministry of panama.

yesterday afternoon huang hua and hsiung hsiang-hui called on panamanian foreign minister juan antonio tack to bid him good-bye and to express gratitude to the panamanian government for its warm hospitality towards the chinese representatives during their stay here.

yesterday evening, patriotic chinese residents here gave a dinner reception in honour of the chinese representatives. marden torrijos, brother of the head of government of panama general omar torrijos, was present on the occasion on invitation on behalf of foreign minister juan antonio tack. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND POLAND

1973 Sino-Polish Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Mar. 23, 1973)

the 1973 goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of poland was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation, and polish vice-minister of foreign trade s. dlugosz, head of the polish government trade delegation, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the polish side were marian dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade, and

officials of ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade, as well as other members of the polish government trade delegation. present on the chinese side were liu tieh-cheng, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in warsaw, and chang chu-hsuan, deputy head of the chinese government trade delegation, as well as other members of the delegation.

before the ceremony, t. olechowski, minister of foreign trade of poland, received the head and deputy head of the chinese government trade delegation and had a friendly talk with them. also present on the occasion were liu tieh-sheng, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and li chung-lun, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

vice-minister chou hua-min arrived here by air yesterday evening. he was welcomed by polish vice-minister of foreign trade s. dlugosz and others at the airport.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for 32nd World Championships in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here this morning for yugoslavia to take part in the forthcoming 32nd world table tennis championships. chinese table tennis players will also make friendly visits to a number of european countries after the championships.

the leader of the chinese delegation is li meng-hua, responsible member of the all-china sports federation, and the deputy leaders are chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association; sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation; and hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the chinese table tennis association (concurrently chief coach).

the chinese delegation has 21 men and women players and coaches. the women players are cheng min-chih, cheng huai-ying, hu yu-lan, chang li, li li, chiu pao-chin, lin mei-chun and yang chun. the men players are li ching-kuang, liang ko-liang, tiao wen-yuan, hsu shao-fa, yu yi-tse, li fu-jung (concurrently coach), chang hsieh-lin (concurrently coach), hsi en-ting, wang wen-jung, wang wen-hua, ho tsu-pin, yu chang-chun and su kuo-hsi. the leader of the women's team is lin hui-ching (concurrently coach) and the leader of the men's team is chang chun-han.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrades wang hai-jung and hsieh ching-yi; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; responsible members of various organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung, chiu chung-hui, miao hai-ling, ling ching, wang ming-hsiu, wei ming, wang tuo, chang chih-huai, jen chi-sheng, wu kuo-ying and liang cho-hui; and chinese men and women players.

present also at the airport were officials of the yugoslav, romanian, the f.r.g. and belgian embassies in china.

before its departure, the chinese delegation received many letters from people in all parts of china. these letters warmly requested the chinese delegation to convey the friendly greetings of the chinese people for the peoples of yugoslavia and other countries and encouraged chinese table tennis players to act in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, carry through the spirit of "friendship first, competitions second" and modestly learn from the people and table tennis players of other countries, thereby contributing to the promotion of the friendship between the peoples of china and other countries and the enhancement of the level of table tennis.

at the forthcoming world championships, chinese table tennis players will take part in the men's and women's team events, men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles.

the 32nd world table tennis championships are scheduled to be held from april 5 to 15 in sarajevo, yugoslavia.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Editor-in-Chief of Yugoslav News Agency Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1973)

teodor olic, editor-in-chief of the yugoslav news agency "tanjug", arrived here by air today at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

he was greeted at the airport by hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the host agency, and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here, and stjepan pucak, tanjug correspondent in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

a 5-member trade delegation of zambia was honoured at a banquet given here today by wang ming-chun, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation headed by j. moloka, assistant secretary to the ministry of transport, power and works, arrived here by air yesterday afternoon and was greeted by wang ming-chun and others. a.d. chaponda, commercial counsellor of the zambian embassy in peking, was also present at the airport.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Learn From Lu Hsün, Criticize Revisionism in Depth

- Selections from wall newspapers on revolutionary mass criticism put up by a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 19, 1973)

"There Is No End To Fighting"

by

Hsieh Sheng-wen (解胜文)

Things develop in struggle and society marches forward in struggle. Without contradiction and struggle, there will be no world. The long-term character of class struggle and line struggle in a class society decides that proletarian revolutionists must engage in revolution with the fighting attitude of "never stop fighting" and in the spirit of struggle.

"There is no end as yet to fighting." This famous saying from the satirical essays of Mr. Lu Hsün's last years was his astute summing up of the regular character of class struggle and line struggle, made by applying the fundamental principles of materialistic dialectics and after summing up the practical experience of class struggle.

How should victory of revolutionary struggle be regarded? That is an important question bearing on whether we can consolidate and develop the fruit of victory of revolutionary struggle and prosecute revolution to the end. It was exactly because the great Lu Hsün had grasped the law of struggle, "There is no end as yet to fighting," that he was able to maintain sober head from beginning to end--while seeing the victory of struggle, he was able to see all the more the struggle following victory. He realized profoundly that

things were always one dividing into two, that victory in struggle was certainly not the end of struggle but rather the starting point of new struggle, and that new victories could be continuously won only by waging struggle ceaselessly.

In his essay, "Miscellaneous Thoughts on Yellow Flower Festival," he said, "The so-called 'revolution has succeeded' refers to matters of the present time only. As a matter of fact, it should be 'Revolution has not yet succeeded.' There is no end to revolution. If there is really 'standing still at perfection,' this human world will have then changed into something rigid."

Lu Hsün likened victory of revolutionary struggle to "a flower of happiness" nurtured with "the spirit and flesh and blood of countless fighters." He warned people not merely to "enjoy and take down the flower and pluck and eat the fruit," but "do one day's work which they should do" and continue to strive to nurture still more "flowers of happiness for the sake of posterity." Accordingly, adopting the fighting attitude of "never stop fighting" and in a revolutionary spirit, he ceaselessly waged struggle, "never stopping to fight until the enemy is vanquished."

"There is no end as yet to fighting." According to Lu Hsün, this is mainly because the nature of the reactionary class will never change and they will never be reconciled to their defeat. Lu Hsün pointed out profoundly: "It is unlikely that dogs would change their nature." There is nothing we can do except fight them. Such fighting will go on for a long time. He put forward the fighting slogan of "Beat the dog who has fallen into the water," which glittered with the militant splendor of unceasing struggle and thorough revolution.

Difficulties and setbacks in revolutionary struggle are a severe exercise that tests the revolutionary firmness and thoroughness of a revolutionist. Victory in revolutionary struggle is likewise such a test. Lu Hsün said that in face of victory in struggle, only "non-complacency" was a "wheel that rolls forward," and that only by refraining from self-complacency could one "forever advance and forever have hope." Lu Hsün taught revolutionaries to firmly uphold the philosophy of struggle, to have "tenacious" fighting spirit, and to fight on courageously toward one goal once the political orientation was made clear. They must not renege on revolution because forces of reaction are too strong. Nor should they feel elated and stop advancing because their struggle has produced some results. They must "hold on without letting go," never ceasing to fight unless life ceases.

Lu Hsün's life was one of unceasing revolution and unceasing fight. In the face of difficulty in struggle he did not flinch in the least. In the face of victory in struggle he consistently maintained a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, kept a close watch on any new trends of class struggle, made intensive preparations for renewing the fight, and tenaciously, stubbornly, unyieldingly, and ceaselessly attacked the enemy. Thus he firmly grasped the initiative in class struggle, and no matter whether the enemy "leaped over the wall like a cornered dog" or "feigned death and lay down," no matter whether they "shed their skin and escaped like the golden cicada" or "changed their head

and replaced their face," they would not be able to bewilder his "fiery eyes and golden pupils" or escape from his daggers and javelins.

Lu Hsün warned the revolutionaries, saying, "If the war of words has already begun, why is it still necessary to 'give face'? Giving face is the greatest weakness of Chinese literary men. They think that by showing leniency to an enemy now, the enemy will also give them face in the event of their downfall another time. But he will assuredly not do so when the eventuality comes." He resolutely declared: "So long as I am still alive, I will take up my pen and fight with them who are armed with pistols." In the manner of a proletarian tough-bone, he charged at the enemy boldly and hotly pursued and hit the dog that had fallen in the water.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolutionary situation is excellent now. This is achieved by us with repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link and through the struggle between the two classes and two lines. Through repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work, we have exposed and criticized in depth the revisionist line and counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, dealing all class enemies a mortal blow. However, they will surely not be resigned to their decline and extinction, but will, by using various ways and means, rabidly oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's instruction, "Never forget class struggle," fully understand and grasp the laws of class struggle during the historical phase of socialism, heighten regard for class struggle, pay close attention to the trends of class struggle, and smash the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies.

Let us earnestly learn from Lu Hsün's example, constantly keep a sober head, firmly maintain the philosophy of struggle, and ceaselessly attack the class enemy. With the revolutionary spirit of "Never cease fighting" and "beating the dog that has fallen in the water," we must criticize revisionism and rectify style of work in depth, remain humble and cautious, avoid being conceited and rash, advance in the wake of victory, and prosecute to the end the struggle against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type!

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Face the Vulnerable Part of the "Enemy in Disputation"

by

Chiang Fu-sheng (江鬼生), Clerk

"Face the vulnerable part of the 'enemy in disputation'" and "Render a fatal wound with one blow." This is a precious experience in the struggle against the enemy which Mr. Lu Hsün summed up in his prolonged practice of class struggle and line struggle. It is a materialistic dialectical art of struggle. One of the important reasons for Lu Hsün's indefatigability and

invincibility in his struggle against class enemies of all shapes and colors was his grasp of this materialistic dialectical art of struggle. Expertly using the sharp weapon of materialistic dialectics, he analyzed various contradictions in depth, saw clearly the essence of things through numerous, complex and ever changing social phenomena, and fought against the enemy by striking at the vulnerable spot of the "enemy in disputation."

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "In looking at some thing it is necessary to see its essence, while its appearance can be regarded only as a guide at the threshold. Once inside the gate, it will be necessary to grasp its essence. This alone is a reliable scientific method of analysis." In waging struggle against the class enemy, it is necessary to see through his ever changing superficial appearance of all kinds, and see exactly, identify clearly, and grasp tightly his class essence as well as the basic object of his underhand schemes and activities. "This is also facing the vulnerable spot of the 'enemy in disputation.'"

In his prolonged struggle against the enemy, Lu Hsün deeply realized that in order to destroy the obdurate enemy and ceaselessly "fight for light," it was necessary to combine the courageous, unyielding spirit of struggle with a "down-to-earth" scientific attitude, carry out "detailed, meticulous analysis" of all contradictions in society, learn to see the essence through phenomena, strike at the enemy's "vulnerable spot," and deal him a fatal blow.

He said, "To quote the words of the adversary and refute him point by point from beginning to end--that is a sharp but not heavy enough blow." Only by "facing the vulnerable spot of the 'enemy in disputation'" will it be possible to "render him a fatal wound with only one blow" and "cause the enemy to suf er injury or death as a result."

Therefore, in his struggle against the enemy he would never believe in superficial things, but would always try to find out the inner truth. With astute political discernment, he would accurately see through the grotesque camouflage of the enemy. With one thrust he would hit the enemy's nose and heart, "completely exposing the true character of the horde of demons crouching in the shade of the great banner."

To be able to "face the vulnerable spot of the 'enemy in disputation'," it is necessary to make a scientific analysis of the contradictions of things and grasp the principal contradiction. Lu Hsün was particularly careful to grasp the essence of things by beginning with a study of the principal contradiction. For example, in the course of his exposure and criticism of Confucianism, Lu Hsün tightly grasped the contradiction of "for the masses" or "to rule the masses." In a class society, the class one sides with, the line one implements, and the road one walks form a watershed that divides true revolution from the false.

Lu Hsün dissected Confucianism by putting it in class contradictions and observed to which "school" it belonged, which class did it speak for, its attitude toward the masses of people, and such fundamental questions. Thus he deeply revealed the man-eating character of "benevolence, righteousness,

morality" and "feudal customs and teachings" and exposed the painted skin of "Confucius the Sage," showing clearly to the world the vicious face of "The Supreme Sage, the Prince of Propagation of Culture."

Meanwhile, Lu Hsün was also adept in sharply contrasting the enemy's self-contradictory words and actions of the past and the present as well as the positive and negative sides of things. For example, "while the Left wing was in the ascendent," Chou Yang and his gang "immediately leaned to the Left," "their mouths full of radical terms." But "when represssion came," they "immediately changed," offered bribes and capitulated, gave themselves up and offered their services to the enemy, "wrote letters and turned informants," and "did everything possible to destroy the Left wing." Seizing on the contradiction of the gang of so-called "revolutionists," who "spoke vehemently and eloquently before but were quite different" after their arrest, Lu Hsün deeply revealed the opportunistic nature of Chou Yang and his gang who "worked for their selfish interests under the name of revolution" and their class essence that "killed the revolutionary national forces" and "was used by the enemy."

To "face the vulnerable spot of the 'enemy in disputation'," it is also necessary to take note that similar appearances may reflect different essences, and that different appearances may often reflect the identical essence. By firmly grasping this point, one will be able to avoid being bewildered by various confusing phenomena and to see clearly the essence of things and seize the vital part. Lu Hsün deeply understood this.

In the thirties Chou Yang and his gang were known for doing "somersaults." They wore two faces, played all tricks, changed constantly, and were really confusing in appearance. But no matter how cunningly the enemy disguised themselves and how skillful they were at playing tricks, Lu Hsün was "accustomed to them and was not startled." He realized that although these scoundrels "superficially seemed to have changed suddenly," "in fact they were not changed." Hitting the nail in the head, he pointed out that essentially they were "counter-revolutionaries pretending to make revolution," and repeatedly warned the revolutionists not to believe in the lies of those who had their own axe to grind.

In the complex, ever changing class struggle and line struggle, Lu Hsün learned the essence of the enemy with extraordinary astuteness in this way. With his trenchant, sharp pen he drew a series of types, taking off one mask after another of the open and concealed enemies and showing them in their true, ugly character.

Class, class contradiction, and class struggle still exist in a socialist society. So in studying society and observing the situation, we must start from the basic fact of the struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines and analyze and study all social phenomena, so as to reach a scientific conclusion that conforms to reality. It is only by grasping this basic problem that we can see clearly the essence and mainstream of things.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Analyze the political situation and assess the class forces with the Marxist-Leninist method instead of making subjectivist analysis and assessment."

As a revolutionist, one should firmly take the proletarian stand, be adept in seeing the essence through superficial appearance, put oneself forever in front of the trend of social development, and, standing on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, distinguish between right and wrong and fight courageously. Meanwhile, in the complex class struggle and line struggle, one should ceaselessly raise one's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and be adept in seeing through the conspiratorial activities of all class enemies and repelling their attacks.

Earnest study and application of Mr. Lu Hsün's materialistic dialectical art of struggle of "facing the vulnerable spot of the 'enemy in disputation'" is of great realistic significance to the in-depth criticism of revisionism. As "to strike a snake it is important to strike it at a spot about seven inches below the head," in criticizing revisionism it is important to grasp its essence. In the struggle to develop in depth the criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we must use the sharp weapon of materialistic dialectics of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, see through the various phenomena of class struggle and line struggle, tightly grasp the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, deeply and thoroughly criticize their counter-revolutionary words and actions of trying to change the Party's basic line for the historical phase of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, and continuously lead the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work toward greater depth, so as to win still greater victories!

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"Dissecting the Enemy" and "Dissecting Self"

by

Wei T'ien-shih (卫 天 石), platoon leader

"Do more to dissect the enemy in front" while at the same time "ruthlessly dissecting self," and closely combine "dissection of the enemy in front" with "dissection of self." This is a precious experience in reforming world outlook handed down to us by the great revolutionist Mr. Lu Hsün. It embodies the splendid idea of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought: "The struggle by the proletariat and the revolutionary people to reform the world includes fulfillment of the following mission: To reform the objective world as well as one's own subjective world--to reform one's cognitional ability and the relationship between the subjective world and the objective world."

In his prolonged practice of revolutionary struggle and the violent fight between the two forces, two classes, and two lines, Lu Hsün exactly firmly insisted on "doing more to dissect the enemy in front" while at the same time

"ruthlessly dissecting himself," and dialectically unified the two, so that he was able to accomplish gradually the change from a radical revolutionary democrat to a communist fighter and master Marxist dialectical materialism and the world outlook of historical materialism.

In developing in depth the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work movement, earnest study of the precious experience of Mr. Lu Hsün in remolding the world outlook is of extremely great significance to the criticism and eradiction of the idealist fallacy of "eruption of revolution in the depths of the soul" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and its poisonous influence, and to the continuous increasing of consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and ability to distinguish true from false Marxism and the right from the wrong line in the struggle to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Lu Hsün came from a run-down feudal family and received bourgeois education for a long time. The influence of Marxist-Leninist truths, the development of the revolutionary situation and the needs of the struggle against the enemy made him realize deeply the importance and urgency of "dissecting self" and effecting a radical change of his world outlook.

In the face of Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and repression" and being attacked from behind openly or covertly by swindlers like Chou Yang, how was he to dissect himself and realize a radical change of his world outlook? Instead of shutting himself up behind a glass window to meditate on his mistakes or dreaming of going to an out-of-the-world place to cultivate himself morally, he threw himself actively into the fight to "dissect the enemy in front" and "dissect himself" in the midst of the fight to "dissect the enemy in front."

Lu Hsün consistently held that consciousness of class struggle and line struggle must be heightened in the struggle against the enemy and the reform of the subjective world must be realized in the course of reforming the objective world and could not be separated from it. He said: "If one does not come into contact with practical social struggle but merely theorizes behind locked windows and studies problems, it would be easy for him to be extremely radical and 'Leftist.' But as soon as he comes into contact with reality, he will immediately fall into pieces. Being shut up in a room, one easily falls into the habit of talking glibly about thorough doctrines but may also easily be inclined toward the Right."

Throughout his life Lu Hsün never for a moment departed from social practice. He consistently fought on the first line of class struggle and line struggle. It was the frightful storm of class struggle that purged Lu Hsün's head of "the doctrine of evolution." It was the bloody lessons in the course of revolutionary struggle and the ceaseless, new fighting tasks on the political-ideological front that gave Lu Hsün a pressing demand for a new ideological weapon.

Lu Hsün's life tells us that, unlike some swindlers who had their own axe to grind and who misrepresented themselves as prophets and men of foresight

whose subjective world preceded the objective world, Lu Hsün was a great fighter tempered in the practice of the great Chinese revolutionary struggle.

In the course of "dissecting self" while "dissecting the enemy in front," Lu Hsün at one time severely thrashed the fallacy that the objective world could be reformed only when the subjective world had been reformed to perfection.

He pointed out: "Suppose it is said that a large revolutionary army can be truly a revolutionary army only if the consciousness of every fighter is completely correct and clearly defined, and that otherwise it is not worth even ridiculing. Such a view seems at first sight quite proper and thoroughgoing, but it is an impossible problem, an empty talk, a sweetened drug that does harm to the revolution." He held that it was impossible, and not allowed by practical struggle, to ignore the enemy in front but solely dissect self, and to dissect the enemy in front only after self had been properly dissected.

Refusing to listen to the high-key tune of idealism, he firmly insisted on unifying "dissecting the enemy in front" with "dissecting self" and on "overcoming shortcomings while at the same time advancing," never "doing such a foolish thing as waiting for the overcoming of shortcomings before advancing."

These words of Lu Hsün in those years are an equally effective criticism against the fallacy of "eruption of revolution in the depths of the soul" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type today.

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Stand On the Side of Newborn Things

by

Yang Chung (杨忠), platoon leader

Marxist Lu Hsün was not only a staunch fighter who charged at the enemy positions, but also a protector and helper of revolutionary newborn things.

Lu Hsün's concern, care, and help for newborn things was expressed first in his firm belief in the irresistible dialectical materialistic law of development that the newborn would defeat the old and the weak and small would defeat the big and strong.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The world always replaces the old with the new in this way. It always lets the new take the place of the old, removes the old and replaces it with the new or sweep aside the old to let the new emerge."

In human society there will always exist contradictions and struggles between the new and the old, the advanced and the backward, the correct and the erroneous. In the course of these contradictions and struggles revolutionary

"new things" will ceaselessly come out, develop, be affirmed, and finally become a force in a dominant position, while all "old things" will steadily die out and be ceaselessly negated and replaced by revolutionary new things.

Lu Hsün firmly believed that revolutionary newborn things were invincible, that "only the newly emerging proletarians have a future," and that revolutionary newborn things, "flowing onward like a big river, will never be stopped." Deeply loathing "all old things," Lu Hsün pointed out: "No matter what else happens, all old things will surely collapse...." This is because all irreparable decadent things are "effete and declining" and without the least vital force. They are radically contrary to the objective laws and direction of social development and to the will of the broad masses.

Marxists always see from the viewpoint of development that newborn things are essentially revolutionary and irresistible. They are full of confidence toward newborn things, fervently encourage them and help them become perfect.

On the other hand, the idealist, metaphysical world outlook of all new and old revisionists and representatives of the exploiting classes, who are decadent and declining themselves, determines their inability to know the objective law of metabolism. Their essential calss nature determines their affinity with old things. They will always represent old things as being perfect and flawless, while utterly disparaging new things.

It was on the question of principle of how newborn things should be regarded that Lu Hsün waged vehement struggle against all sorts of representatives of the exploiting classes. With a powerful sense of responsibility for the revolution and the utmost energy, he protected the newborn things, setting for us an example of how a Marxist should treat newborn things.

In those years of white terror, when "Black clouds smothered the city and the city was about to crumble," Lu Hsün, consistently upholding the revolutionary spirit that ran counter to the trend of the time, devoted his energies to promoting the proletarian literary movement in the hope of seeing the emergence of "a brand new realm of literature."

For example, as soon as they saw the new works of some Left wing young writers, "the malevolent critics" of the "New Moon Society" immediately "ground their ink slab hatefully and wrote their brilliant conclusion, 'Alas, this is completely puerile! What China needs is some genius.'" Listening to and seeing these cold gibes and hot mockery from the "malevolent critics," Lu Hsün firmly stood on the side of the newborn things, came out boldly to ruthlessly expose and flog the critics and protect the newborn things.

He said point for point: "These works are of course only some buds, but if there are to be luxuriant forests and beautiful grass, then first there will have to be some buds." Moreover, "puerility as against maturity, like children as compared with old men, is certainly no shame. This is also true of literary works. There may be purerility at first, but it is not shameful. Because,

unless these works are stunted or injured, they will grow, mature, and mellow with old age. Only the senile and the decadent are beyond saving."

With his own hard work and sweat and blood Lu Hsün in this way watered the buds of revolutionary literature, brought up large numbers of new fighters, and did undying service to proletarian revolution.

After the tumultous baptism of the great proletarian cultural revolution in this socialist motherland under the dictatorship of the proletariat, newborn things are appearing in large numbers on all fronts like spring bamboo shoots following a shower. They are growing up vigorously under the sunshine and rainfall of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must treat the newborn things of the proletarian revolution as Lu Hsün has done, and resolutely struggle to the end with swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who try to strangle newborn things of revolution, for the sake of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must struggle to the end with all old ideas hostile to new things and be promoters who care for, foster, and support revolutionary newborn things.

* * *

WORK ETHIC

Whip Up Enthusiasm and Work Hard

by

Wang Piao (王彪) and Hou Tsung-chao (侯宗肇)
of Factory 3538

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 24, 1973)

Work efficiency in different posts is always closely bound up with work enthusiasm. Results vary as the state of the mind varies.

Every time we are talking freely on the excellent situation at home and abroad and every time we are singing the praises of the great achievements on political, economic, cultural and various other fronts, the unusual revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses is a source of inspiration to us. At present, under the impetus of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the situation is more favorable than at any other time. We must whip up enthusiasm, work hard and make our contribution toward creating an excellent situation, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and accelerating the pace of socialist construction.

Chairman Mao worked out for our Party a correct general line for socialist construction: "Whip up work enthusiasm, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results." In promoting socialist construction, why should we stress the whipping up of enthusiasm?

Without man, nothing can be done. Success depends on human effort. Man's determination can conquer nature. The key lies in a high degree of enthusiasm. "A man without drive is inert and incapable." A man, a class, or a political party which lacks enthusiasm will get nowhere. In social transformation, Marxists and Leninists first lay hold of "man" as a positive factor. To the greatest possible extent, the wisdom and talent of the masses of people are called into play to stimulate the progress of history.

To whip up enthusiasm is to give expression to the spiritual outlook of the laboring people. Hidden in the masses is always a rich source of activism and creativeness. In the past, it was for long repressed under the old system. It was not brought into proper play when interference came from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Now the situation is different. After the overthrow of the old system and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy are more deeply etched in people's minds. This creates very favorable conditions for the whipping up of work enthusiasm. To whip up work enthusiasm and aim highis to mobilize the masses and call into play man's subjective initiative and to give the fullest scope to one's abilities and put in a big effort on the stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In actual work such a situation is often encountered: Some people seem to lack enthusiasm, but in fact this is not so. What they really lack is adequate enthusiasm. You expect them to exert 90 or 100 percent of their effort, but instead they give only 40 or 50 percent. An assignment could have been completed with flying colors but instead they are content to achieve a general standard. Underlying causes vary from staying in the rut to content with the status quo, loose living, shrinking from difficulties, etc. But in essence, it is a case of a coward's or a sluggard's world outlook asserting itself. It is the very antithesis of what represents the fine qualities of the proletarian laboring people. "Enthusiasm may be boosted but must never be deflated." With work enthusiasm roused to the full, a man's spiritual outlook and his work attitude will become quite a different thing.

The difference lies in a house master's sense of responsibility and sense of pride in serving the people wholeheartedly, feeling as much the urgent needs of the people as they themselves feel and thinking what the people think. It is not a case of being passive, refusing to work, or working only perfunctorily.

The difference lies in daring to think and to act, showing the courage for practice, facing difficulties and setbacks undaunted, breaking out of the confines of customs and habits and creating something outstanding. It is not a case of being conservative and old-fashioned, sticking to stereotyped conventions and under-estimating self.

The difference lies in a show of unwavering and unswerving will as represented by the saying that "a stone may be broken and yet its hardness remains; cinnabar may be ground to powder and yet its redness remains" and in never giving up without achieving the set goal. It is not a case of following an one day of feverish effort with ten days of undeserved rest or "alternating three days of fishing with two days of fishnet sunning."

In sum, with enthusiasm roused to the full, we can bring about a ripsnorting situation of "one man doing the work of 10 and 100 men doing the work of 1,000 and one day being equal to 20 years" in socialist revolution and construction. In our ordinary work posts, within a given period of time, under given conditions and within a given span of life, we can make still greater contributions for the Party and the people. As far as our factory is concerned, the 3rd workshop has a work process involving three shifts, morning, afternoon and evening. Two shifts made a point of giving play to man's role. The up-to-standard rate of products was maintained at 99 percent. Given the same machine and the same raw materials, the other shift obtained an up-to-standard rate of only 96 percent. A check with this shift showed the universal existence of the idea of seeking only the medium level.

The Party committee of the factory organized members of the shift to study the general line for socialist construction and launch a labor emulation contest. With efforts made this way, mass enthusiasm soared. What they did not think of in the past now came to mind and was brought into fruition. The product up-to-standard percentage surpassed that of other shifts. This bears testimony to the great potential of mass enthusiasm once it is aroused.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Such an approach as marked by sole preoccupation with work in disregard of the line and politics is also a wrong one. If the line is incorrect the greater the enthusiasm the greater the harm will be to the revolution. We must conscientiously read and study, launch a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, heighten line struggle consciousness, and, on this basis, rouse enthusiasm to the full so that exuberant enthusiasm can be made to serve better Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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NATURAL CALAMITIES

Seize the Initiative and Fight Natural Disasters To Win a Bumper Harvest

- An account of the excellent situation prevailing in preparatory farm work and spring farming and production in P'ingku hsien, Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 24, 1973)

Just as a warm breath comes with the wind, so spring comes back to the rolling land. The spring farming and production activity in P'ingku hsien, Peking has reached its height. Now, every day sees 90,000 labor units working in the fields all over the hsien--at the foot of the Great Wall or in the depths of the Yen Mountains. People are cheering as noisily as horses are neighing. It is quite a moving scene that greets one's eyes.

To make good preparations in the fight against drought and seize the initiative to win a bumper harvest in agriculture is an important guiding idea from the leadership of the Party committee of P'ingku hsien for agricultural production this year. This guiding idea of the hsien Party committee has now become the conscious action of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the whole hsien.

Buckle Down to the Transformation of Production Conditions

P'ingku hsien is afflicted with drought for nine years out of every ten. In particular, the spring drought and the before-summer "throttling drought" are almost yearly occurrences. In view of this peculiar feature, the Party committee of P'ingku hsien took as an important measure for the promotion of agriculture and the proper handling of this year's spring farming and production a vigorous effort toward farmland capital construction centering on soil improvement and irrigation and an assiduous effort toward the transformation of production conditions. With an overall preparatory farm work and spring farming and production effort initiated, many communes and brigades in mountainous areas and on the plains first seek a firm anchor in a fight against drought and a vigorous effort toward irrigation facilities and levelling of land. The several hundreds of new mechanical wells and big-mouthed wells already sunk or to be sunk coupled with the existing 600-odd water wells and 25 medium-sized and small reservoirs dot the rolling land of over 900 square kilometers. Limpid flowing water finds its way through one channel after another to flat and level fields. In low-lying areas, various water drainage projects after a dredging and levelling of land process present a completely different picture. Over the sprawling fields, commune members are feverishly loosening earth and applying manure for the benefit of the winter wheat and rushing with the planting of barleys, peas and other early-ripening crops.

The responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee said with great confidence, "This year we have been adequately prepared in regard to ideology,

materials and measures. In case of drought, we can have our own water. In case of flood, we can counter it with drainage facilities. Even if the big drought of 1972 and the big summer flood of 1969 should be repeated, the people of the whole hsien could fight and conquer any such disasters to win a bumper harvest."

Hsüchiawu brigade of Lochengwu commune, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture, is a living case in point when it comes to promoting the spirit of Tachai, buckling down to capital farmland construction and fighting natural disasters to win a higher yield. Here was originally a poverty-ridden village characterized by a jumble of rubble and the poor fertility of soil, two sides facing sandy land and one side fronting the mountainside. Agricultural production stayed for long at an unsteady level.

From 1968, the cadres and commune members of Hsüchiawu brigade acquired the revolutionary spirit of fighting heaven and earth of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and persisted in digging and building canals, improving the soil and trimming the fields and building dams for the prevention of floods from year to year. After five years of effort, 80 percent of the whole brigade's land became irrigated fields. Due to a change in production conditions coupled with a year-to-year grain production increase, the big drought of 1972, the most severe of the past century, allowed an increase of 15 catties on the basis of an average per-mow yield of 1,038 catties in 1971.

After autumn last year, the cadres and commune members of Hsuchiawu brigade summed up the fight disaster and win a bumper harvest experience and further came to understand that to insure a bumper harvest in agriculture, we must rely on our own resources and fight hard and cannot sit tight and put us at the mercy of the elements. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, the whole brigade fought continuously. Again two big-mouthed wells were dug. One thousand mow of land was levelled and trimmed again. Also 40 mow of riverside land was further plowed to a one-meter depth, creating high-standard low-lying fields. This gives the whole brigade the achievement of one mow per person of high and steady yield fields unaffected by drought or waterlogging.

"Soil" ranks "first" in the "8-Point Code" for agriculture. "Irrigation facilities are the lifeblood of agriculture." This hsien's practice vividly shows where attention is paid to irrigation and an effort is made in trimming and transforming land, natural disasters are warded off most effectively with a big-margin increase in grain production.

In the winter of 1970, after a big levelling and trimming effort, Pehchangtai brigade of Menglouchuang commune turned more than 150 mow of sloping and hilly land capable of a per-mow yield of only 100-odd catties due to its poor soil and the serious loss of water and earth into "3-guaranteed fields" capable of being irrigated and drained and of soil preservation, water preservation and manure preservation. On this basis, interplanting was introduced. In 1971, average per-mow grain output jumped sharply to 1,150 catties at one stroke. In the winter of 1971, they further levelled and trimmed 370 mow of similar land. Per-mow output for one crop in 1972 again reached 750 catties.

In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, this brigade again initiated an earth levelling and trimming activity. Now, from one end of the village, one could see stretching ahead evenly flattened and straight-ridged fields criss-crossed by channels, most glistening earth promising a bumper harvest ahead.

From these advanced typical experiences, the hsien Party committee comes to understand deeply that to harness water and transform soil is an important avenue to bigger and quicker agricultural progress. To this end, they demand that the ten communes on the plains devote vigorous efforts toward farmland capital construction focusing on the levelling and trimming of earth and that the nine communes in the mountainous area dig in a big way furrowed fields and fields of a similar nature capable of preserving moisture, manure and soil and strive to level land so as to produce results the same year. The whole hsien called into action 36 percent of its labor force with a vigorous mass campaign launched.

Up to the end of February, 92,000 mow of earth was levelled and trimmed. The mountainous area dug over 14,000 mow of furrowed fields and 760-odd mow of fields of the same nature. For part of the well-levelled and well-trimmed land such methods as sprinkling of cold water, putting in a layer of dry manure, etc., were adopted to hasten the mellowing process of earth and strive for a harvest in the same year.

Concerning water conservation works construction, P'ingku hsien in the past paid great attention to the utilization of ground surface water by building three medium-sized reservoirs, 22 small reservoirs, over 300 water-lifting stations and water channels with a total length of several hundr d li. The building of these irrigation projects has played a tremendous role i the development of agricultural production. Yet in the unusually serious drought last year, the reservoirs dried up and the flow of river water ceased. This situation gave the hsien Party committee and the people of the whole hsien an education. Everyone came to understand that to rely solely on ground surface water would not do and that wells must be sunk to tap and exploit underground water, to insure irrigation water from both river and underground sources. Only in this way could they face any drought disaster undefeated. Due to the clear-cut guiding idea of the hsien Party committee, effective measures were adopted. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, apart from the deepening of the existing shallow wells, the whole hsien started building over 300 machine-operated wells and big-mouthed wells. Now more than 50 wells have been completed. Meanwhile, the various communes and brigades in the whole hsien also strengthened the management of the existing irrigation measures to bring into full play the role of reservoirs and pond dams.

Combine Long-Term Planning with A Firm Grip on the Present

In the light of a series of measures adopted by the broad masses of cadres and commune members of P'ingku hsien in the proper handling of production, the reporters deeply feel that in the process of promoting agriculture

in a big way, they not only displayed a strong revolutionary spirit and had objectives of long-term struggle but also showed a scientific attitude of winning a bumper harvest in the same year.

After autumn last year, the hsien Party committee put forward in time the fighting slogan, "Work out long-term plans, get a firm grip on the present and keep in mind the whole year." It was demanded that simultaneously with a vigorous effort toward capital farmland construction, various communes and brigades should lose no opportunity to make a good job of preparatory farming, catch up with the season and seize the initiative.

In the spring of this year, the hsien Party committee further strengthened leadership. Of nine standing committee members, seven went deep into the communes and brigades to stay at fixed points to make investigations. Over 100 cadres of organs directly under the hsien were organized to fan out into various production teams to handle properly the current spring farming and production effort. The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee told us that to take good care of over-wintering wheat and direct vigorous efforts toward a summer grain production increase was an important measure for the realization of a big-margin increase in annual grain production. This conclusion was obtained in 1972. Last year, the area sown to both early spring crops and over-wintering wheat showed an increase over that in the preceding year. Because of this, though faced with an unusually big drought, summer grain output in the whole hsien reached 37 percent of the total annual grain production, and in eight communes over 40 percent. Over 20 brigades succeeded in meeting the target of the "National Program for Agricultural Production" with one single summer harvest.

Due to an increase in summer grain production, many communes and brigades assured an annual increase in production. Meteorological data of P'ingku hsien in former years show that in the process of the growth of summer-harvested crops, the main threat was drought. Only by improving irrigation facilities and overcoming the evil of drought, could the winning of a high and steady yield of the summer grain be assured.

Guided by this idea of the hsien Party committee, various communes and brigades in the whole hsien in the second half of February this year whipped up an upsurge in an effort to plant more and plant well early-spring crops to strengthen field management of over-wintering wheat.

Up to March 10, the whole hsien had sown 58,000 mow to early-spring crops or 58 percent of the planned sown area. The planned sown area under early spring crops this year showed an increase of over 30,000 mow over last year. Of 170,000 mow of winter wheat in the whole hsien, 30,000 mow has been well-provided with "rejuvenation" water, 42,000 mow sufficiently provided with manure and 78,000 mow subjected to an earth-loosening process.

Great Radiance of the Spirit of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle Shines Forth

The spring farming and production activity of P'ingku hsien is a change heaven and earth battle. Everywhere the reporters went they witnessed the tremendous socialist activism aroused in the cadres and commune members after the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and the great radiance of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In 1972, the people of the whole hsien relying on this spirit launched an unprecedented anti-drought struggle. Despite a dry spell rarely witnessed in a century, the whole hsien achieved an average per-mow grain output of 495 catties which surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." For a commune and 23 brigades, average per-mow grain output crossed the "Yangtze River." Great progress was also made in multiple undertakings. In the preparatory farming and spring farming and production activities, again the same spirit prodded their continuous progress.

The change heaven and earth fighting spirit of P'ingku hsien makes people believe that so long as the banner of learning from Tachai in agriculture is raised high and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle is continuously promoted, we can surely triumph over any natural disaster and any difficulty that might be encountered and win a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

- NCNA Correspondent

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OBITUARY

Memorial Meeting for National Model Worker Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

comrade li yung, deputy to the third national people's congress, died of illness on march 20, 1973, at the age of 72. he was the second chief driver of the "mao tsetung locomotive", a national model worker and former vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese railway workers' trade union.

comrade li yung came from a worker family. he joined the revolution in 1945 and the chinese communist party in march 1949. while he was the chief driver of the "mao tsetung locomotive", comrade li yung rallied the crew members under the leadership of the party. through self-reliance and hard work, they made outstanding contributions to the war of liberation and socialist construction. comrade li yung was cited as model worker on several occasions and attended the national model workers' conference. as a trade union leader, he maintained the fine working-class qualities and regularly went among the masses, took part in physical labour, and cared for the well-being of the workers.

a memorial meeting was held in the hall of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this morning in the presence of leading members of the ministry of communications and the all-china federation of trade unions, crew members of the "mao tsetung locomotive", workers' representatives, and friends of the late comrade li yung.

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Northeast China City Adds More Spare-Time Education

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 26, 1973)

many factories in shenyang, an important industrial city in northeast china, are running more spare-time technical and general education schools and technical classes for workers. twenty three large factories have set up workers' colleges. this provides diverse kinds of studies based on the educational and technical levels of the workers to create a body of trained people who are both red and expert for the growing needs of socialist construction.

this has been done in line with chairman mao's teaching: "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers".

workers of the hsinyang machinery plant spend eight hours each week in their spare-time school. they systematically study mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanical drawing, electricity and metal working. after four years of study, they will be at the level of secondary technical school graduates. the shenyang pump factory and nine other factories and an industrial company have run 492 spare-time classes with the participation of about 20,000 workers in the past year.

spare-time classes combine study with production, providing whatever knowledge is required by the work. some veteran workers in a plant had difficulty in trying to manufacture an automatic machine. acquiring the necessary knowledge of mathematics, mechanical drawing, electricity and metal working in a technical class, they successfully designed and manufactured this machine which raised the output 12 fold.

eight hundred and fiftyseven of those enrolled in the workers' colleges have been chosen from experienced workers with middle school education. the colleges have a full-time two year course and a part-time three year course. these qualify the students on graduation as technicians.

twentytwo students of the part-time college course of the shenyang no. one machine tools plant were assigned to the machine tools research institute. they worked out designs for 21 new products in cooperation with its technicians.

the 40 people from the shenyang transformer plant studying in its workers' college designed a small movable electric sub-station with the teachers' help. it has been in trial operation for more than six months.

shenyang has also held many technical demonstrations and lectures, in the working people's cultural palace. many model workers and technical innovators often exchange experience there after work. workers also attend lectures on advanced production techniques.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

spring farming is in full swing in the yangtze river and pearl river basins, china's major grain producers.

rice transplanting began at the end of last month on sub-tropical hainan island, the pearl river delta and in eastern kwangtung, southern kwangsi and yunnan. maize is being sown in the hilly areas of kueichow, hupeh and szechwan provinces.

intensive land improvement and water control work began last winter. kwangtung province, which in 1971 and 1972 surpassed the grain per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development, added another 30,000 hectares of farmland that give stable high yields despite waterlogging and excess rain. at the same time, it brought another 600,000 hectares under irrigation and improved the soil of 500,000 hectares.

in szechwan province, the commune members completed 69,000 water control projects by the end of last month. the provinces of yunnan, kiangsi, fukien, hupeh and hunan improved a total of 500,000 hectares of poor land.

more than 100,000 cadres of different ranks in hupeh province are working alongside commune members and cadres this spring, helping them solve problems and sum up experience. four secretaries and most of the standing committee members of the hupeh provincial party committee are now in various parts of the province for similar purposes.

special attention has been paid to the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" formulated by chairman mao. kwangtung, fukien, kwangsi, yunnan, szechwan, hunan and kiangsi have expanded the acreage under jute, sugarcane, and

tobacco, their main industrial crops. kiangsu, shanghai, chekiang, anhwei and hupeh, china's major cotton producers, have prepared the fields and collected enough organic fertilizer for a better harvest.

Tibet Prepares for Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 26, 1973)

commune members on the northern tibetan plateau are busy preparing for spring ploughing and sowing.

a large number of party workers began joining the peasants in productive labour last october. the emancipated serfs launched a mass drive to get everything ready for the spring sowing in order to win a good harvest this year.

the chabalang people's commune has added a 300-metre-long irrigation canal and strengthened a dam on the lhasa river. it expects to irrigate 180 hectares of land before spring sowing.

people along the banks of the lhasa river are carting manure to the fields in quantities estimated far above any previous spring.

a commune party committee member in chushul county and 41 other members of a people's commune set out with 80 donkeys for pastoral areas to collect animal droppings soon after last autumn's harvest. the commune has 20 per cent more high-quality manure for its fields this spring than last.

the commercial and transportation departments in tibet have been rushing in tractors, seeders, pumps, chemical fertilizer and insecticides from other parts of china, while local factories have worked at top gear. the electrical machinery plant of the tibet autonomous region rushed out 180 electric motors through the winter. the tibet machinery repair plant, now under construction, has sent repair teams to the villages. the commercial department has sent teams to the loka and chamdo areas to see to it that needed goods reaches them in time.

the people's liberation army units stationed in tibet are helping the tibetan peasants build irrigation projects and transport manure to the fields. the units stationed

at shigatse and milin have helped the peasants dig ditches with a total length of 15,000 metres. units in gyantse and other places have helped the people collect and cart hundreds of tons of manure.

the production corps of the p.l.a. tibet military area command has provided the communes with 200 tons of its best wheat seed. the production corps has also built a reservoir to irrigate the extended wheat acreage. it has trained 60 tractor drivers for local communes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Well-Known Albanian Painters Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with noted albanian painters fatmir haxhiu and skender kamberi and hosted a banquet in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li en-chiu, chen ta-yuan, chi pao-shu and wang hua-nan, as well as chinese painters ying tao and kang hung. fatbardh dedja, an official of the albanian embassy here, was present at the meeting and the banquet.

the albanian painters arrived in peking on march 21 to make preparations for an albanian painting exhibition.

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 26, 1973)

the chinese men's basketball team led by shih hsiao arrived here by plane yesterday on a friendly visit to albania.

warmly welcoming the team at the airport were hazis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, other leading members of departments concerned and albanian basketball players.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

in the evening, the albanian physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the chinese guests.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 26, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china arrived here by air yesterday afternoon on a friendship performance tour in albania.

the troupe is led by yuan tung-lin, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. its deputy leader is li kuo-liang, council member of the association.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were mantho bala, albanian vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of culture and arts committee; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

at the airport yesterday, huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and of chairman mao tsetung were hung on the main building. the airport was decorated with big streamers reading "welcome our distinguished guests" and red flags which fluttered in the air. as the plane landed, stormy applause and cheers broke out among the crowd to welcome the chinese comrades. comrade mantho bala and other comrades stepped forward and warmly shook hands with yuan tung-lin, li kuo-liang, leader and deputy leader, and all members, of the troupe. the artists from the state opera and ballet theatre of tirana in colourful national costumes performed folk dances and sang "we are true friends" and other songs in albanian and chinese. the albanian singers, dancers and acrobats who had been to china warmly shook hands with and embraced the chinese acrobats and presented them with bouquets.

in the evening the albanian ministry of education and culture gave a banquet in warm welcome of the chinese guests. comrade mantho bala and comrade yuan tung-lin spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. in their speeches they all wished the daily strengthening and development of the militant friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples cemented in their common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in the common cause of socialist construction. at the banquet both the hosts and guests had cordial talks and chats about their revolutionary friendship, and enjoyed art performances given by artists of the two countries.

misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and responsible members of the albanian departments concerned were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua and other officials of the chinese embassy also attended the banquet.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Peking Reception for British Industrial Technology Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening for the british industrial technology exhibition which will open soon.

among the guests were peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, mrs. walker, michael heseltine, british minister for aerospace and shipping, mrs. heseltine and peter walker's entourage; john keswick, president of the british exhibition, and members of the exhibition group; british ambassador to china j.m. addis and embassy officials; visiting lord mayor of coventry wilfred spencer and other british friends.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, shen hung, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, ma jen-hui, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of foreign affairs, and the chinese academy of sciences.

li hsi-fu and john keswick spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and britain. they declared that the forthcoming british industrial technology exhibition would help promote the friendship between the two peoples.

President of British Industrial Technology Exhibition Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition gave a reception here this evening.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; ma jen-hui, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china; wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, sun so-chang, yang yang, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chen ping and peng jun-min.

also present were peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and mrs. walker, michael heseltine, british minister for aerospace and shipping, and mrs. heseltine and their party, british ambassador to china j.m. addis and british embassy officials, and members of the exhibition group.

john keswick and li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, toasted the growing friendship between the people of china and britain and the expanding relations of trade and cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a luncheon here today in honour of peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping of britain.

mrs. walker, mrs. heseltine and the entourage of the british secretary of state also attended.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said at the luncheon: "the chinese and british peoples have always been friendly to each other. the chinese government and the british government last march reached an agreement on the exchange of ambassadors. this opened a new chapter in the annals of the relations between our two countries and created favourable conditions for the further expansion of sino-british trade," he added.

"the chinese government always maintains that countries, big or small, should be equal," he went on. "we always advocate establishing and developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. we stand for the principle of equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods in developing trade with other countries."

he said: "although china and britain have different social systems, relations between our two countries have been developing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. our trade links are being strengthened."

the chinese minister expressed the belief that the current visit of mr. walker and mr. heseltine would serve to promote the good relations between china and britain.

british secretary of state peter walker, on behalf of his colleagues, thanked the chinese government for its generous hospitality. he said that they were delighted to be in china on the occasion of the british industrial technology exhibition because the exhibition was something that would excite british industry.

on behalf of all those concerned with the exhibition, he thanked the chinese staff for their cooperation. "both in london and in peking," mr. walker went on, "all of us who are concerned with the success of the exhibition find the friendship and cooperation of the kind which is very rare, of the kind which is very much appreciated by all". he hoped that sino-british trade and cooperation would expand in the years to come.

present were british ambassador to china j.m. addis, and british embassy officials, and john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition.

attending were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, shen hung, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, ma jen-hui, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang ying, li hsi-fu, cheng to-pin, sun so-chang, yang yang, wei huan-tu, lu ping, wang wei-tsai and peng jun-min.

British Industrial Technology Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the british industrial technology exhibition opened in the peking exhibition centre here this morning.

attending the opening ceremony of this big, all-round industrial exhibition were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, shen hung, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments under the ministry of foreign trade, the foreign ministry, and the academy of sciences of china, as well as more than 800 people in peking.

attending were peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and mrs. walker; michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping of britain, and mrs. heseltine and his party; john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition, and members of the exhibition group, and j.m. addis, british ambassador to china and other embassy officials.

the national flags of china and britain flew over the square of the exhibition centre. after the band played the national anthems of the two countries, president john keswick declared the exhibition open. secretary of state peter walker spoke at the ceremony. he said that the opening of the british industrial technology exhibition in peking was an exciting moment. he thanked the chinese friends for their remarkable cooperation in the preparations of the exhibition. he expressed the hope that there would be closer cooperation with china and greater achievements in developing industrial technology. he said that he was optimistic about the further development of sino-british trade.

minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke next. on behalf of the chinese government he extended warm congratulations on the opening of the exhibition. he said that on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and through joint efforts, friendly contacts between the two governments and peoples of china and britain had increased in the past few years, and trade, scientific-technological and cultural exchanges had been strengthened. he said that the present exhibition would give chinese visitors an opportunity to see with their own eyes the fruits of the labour and wisdom of the british people. he added that britain was, comparatively speaking, an

industrially developed country with advanced technology in many fields worthy of learning. he expressed the belief that the exhibition would be welcomed by chinese industrial and commercial circles as well as general public.

minister pai hsiang-kuo cut the ribbon for the ceremony. accompanied by british friends, minister pai hsiang-kuo and others then visited the exhibition.

more than 340 companies and firms are represented at the current exhibition which occupies a total floor space of 14,000 square metres. the exhibition gives a wide-range account of the industrial development of britain and of its achievements. the range of exhibits mainly covers the developments in aviation, machine tools, electronics, scientific instruments, chemical plant, mining and power generation equipment, the motor industry and many other fields. reports and meetings will be held on relatively wide-range scientific and technological items during the exhibition period, at which sino-british scientific workers will hold joint technical discussions.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china present at the opening ceremony.

president john keswick gave a press conference here yesterday for both chinese and foreign journalists to give an account of the exhibition.

London Philharmonic Orchestra Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 26, 1973)

the london philharmonic orchestra left here for home by train today via hongkong at the end of its performance tour in china.

the london philharmonic orchestra gave its last performance in china yesterday evening. present at the concert were yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 1,500 people. the audience repeatedly applauded the british artists for their fine skills in performance and congratulated them on their success. the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the kwangtung provincial cultural bureau presented the british artists with a basket of flowers.

the london philharmonic orchestra arrived here from shanghai by air on march 24 and was honoured at a banquet in the evening by the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the kwangtung provincial cultural bureau. yang kang-hua, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and managing director of the orchestra eric bravington spoke at the banquet. they hoped that the cultural exchanges between china and britain and the friendly contacts between the chinese and british peoples would constantly develop.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Journalists Delegation Leaves Kunming for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 26, 1973)

the burmese journalists delegation led by u ba kyaw wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was sent off at the airport by yu ming, hsueh po, chen chieh-ju and other leading members of the yunnan provincial news organizations.

the delegation arrived in peking on march 5. during its stay in peking, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met with all members of the delegation.

the burmese friends visited factories, a rural people's commune, schools, a hospital and news organizations and toured places of historical interest in peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, changsha and kunming, and visited chairman mao's birth place in shaoshan. they were welcomed wherever they went. they were met and feted by leading members of various provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

upon its departure from peking, the delegation was sent off at the airport by leading members of peking news organizations, including teng kang, chin chao, chen chun, chang chang-hai and wang chen. burmese ambassador to china u thein maung was also present.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chairman Mao Tse Tung Meets President Ahidjo of United Republic of Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met with el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, in his study at chungnanhai here this afternoon. they had a sincere and friendly conversation.

greeting president ahidjo, chairman mao extended a warm welcome to him on his official visit to china. president ahidjo said: i am glad to have the privilege of meeting your excellency chairman mao tsetung and i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you the respect and friendship of the cameroon people.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai and staff members chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Ahidjo Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, held talks here this evening.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

chinese staff members present were lo hsu, chi tsung-hua and chao ching-tien.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Ahidjo Holds Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon held talks this afternoon in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were:

members of president ahidjo's entourage francois sengat-kuo, abdoulaye maikano, h.n. elangwe, yadji abdoulaye, madame tsanga delphine, langue tsobgny clement, moussa yaya, happi gabriel and jacques booh; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members chi peng-fei, fang yi, ho ying, chen mu-hua, hsieh hua, ho kung-kai, chao hsing-chih, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chu chuan-hsien, huang cheng-yu, lo hsu, chi tsung-hua, tien yi-min, kuo wen-pao, yang kuei-jung and chao ching-tien.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of President and Madame Ahidjo

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo, and other distinguished cameroon guests who are accompanying president ahidjo on his visit.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement and cameroon embassy officials attended.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak were present.

the national flags of the united republic of cameroon and china hung in the banquet hall.

gay music greeted president and madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests as they entered the banquet hall in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

premier chou en-lai and president ahidjo spoke at the banquet. the band played the national anthems of the united republic of cameroon and china at the end of their speeches.

the banquet was filled with warmth and friendship. guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the ever-growing friendship between the people of china and cameroon. the band played cameroon and chinese tunes including "independence and unity of cameroon" and "friendship spreads everywhere".

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, chen mu-hua, wang shu-sheng, li ta, lin chia-mei, ku ming, liu hung-chang, chen shu-fu, chien cheng-ying, hsieh hua, chang kuo-chuan, wang hsing, yeh chih-chiang, chiao shan-min, hao chung-shih, yu pu-hsueh, wu yin-hsien, wang yeh-chiu, wang hai-jung, ho kung-kai, hsu han-ping, wang hao, wang hai-ting, shen kuang, chang chi-chih, ku wen-hua, lu ying, wang shou-hsiang and ting hsueh-sung; as well as chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries attended.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of president of the united republic of cameroon el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and mrs. ahidjo:

your excellency respected president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and mme ahidjo,
distinguished guests from cameroon,
friends and comrades,

his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, has come for a state visit to our country at the invitation of our government, bringing to the chinese people the sentiments of friendship of the people of cameroon. moreover, today is the 2nd

anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cameroon. so we are particularly glad to have this opportunity of welcoming our distinguished guests from cameroon. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president, mme ahidjo and all the other distinguished guests from cameroon and, through you, to extend cordial greetings to the cameroonian people.

the united republic of cameroon is a country in central africa with a long history. in the past few centuries, the cameroonian people waged determined struggles against colonialist aggression and oppression. in 1960 and 1961 the two parts of cameroon successively shook off colonial rule, won national independence and formed one state. in recent years, under the leadership of his excellency president ahidjo, the government and people of cameroon have further united their country and continued to advance along the road of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. in fulfilling the new five-year plan for the development of national economy, you lay stress on the necessity of first relying on your own efforts, attach importance to the development of agriculture and the building of small and medium-sized enterprises, promote national dignity, carry forward your heritage of national culture and implement the cameroonization of cadres, thus winning for cameroon gratifying achievements in her steadily-progressing cause of national construction.

externally, the government of cameroon pursues a policy of non-alignment, stands for the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the third world countries and the democratization of international relations, with all peoples taking active parts in international affairs on the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, and opposes the attempts of the superpowers to decide the destiny of other countries. you support your south african brothers in their just struggles against colonialist oppression and white racism. you have made valuable contributions to promoting the peaceful solution of disputes between african states and the cause of safeguarding and strengthening african unity.

the chinese government and people admire the achievements gained by the cameroonian government under its foreign and domestic policies and wish you continuous new successes in your advance along the road of national independence.

the great africa is an important force in the third world. the african countries are enjoying an increasing say and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. they stand for the equality of all countries, big and small, and the settlement of world affairs by all states through consultations and opposes big-power hegemonism and power politics. the african countries are unfolding a struggle to develop their natipnal economies and to oppose the intensified plunder of africa by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for shifting off economic

crises. in southern africa, the armed struggles and mass movements against white colonialist rules and racial discrimination and for national independence are advancing. these new developments on the african continent are most inspiring. the uniting of the great african people against their common enemies has become an irresistible historical trend.

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all expansionist forces will never be reconciled to their defeats. they are still engaged in conspiracies, sabotage and trouble-making of all kinds. but we are confident that the african people, who are awakening daily and persisting in their unity and struggle, will certainly be able to see through and smash the disruptive schemes, including those of the very deceptive and cunning enemy, and overcome all the difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and win still greater victories. the chinese people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the african people and resolutely support the just struggles of our african brothers.

although china and cameroon are separated by numerous mountains and vast seas, we shared the common lot of being divided and enslaved by imperialism and now confront the common tasks of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building our own countries. we both hold that relations between states should be guided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. therefore, our friendship is solidly based, and there are broad prospects for our cooperation. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cameroon, the relations between our two countries have already made satisfactory progress. last year, government delegations were exchanged between our two countries. now, his excellency mr. president, braving a long journey, has personally come to our country on a visit. this is a great support and encouragement to the chinese people. the current visit of his excellency the president will not only further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation already existing between china and cameroon and carry china-cameroon friendship to a new stage, but will certainly make a useful contribution to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

i wish success to the visit of your excellency mr. president.

now, i propose a toast

to the victory of the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the prosperity of the united republic of cameroon and the happiness of her people,

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and cameroon and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and mme ahidjo,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from cameroon,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Ahidjo's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

following is the full text of president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

mr. prime minister,
your excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

his excellency chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china, has just expressed sentiments regarding us, our people and our country which have deeply moved us. we wish to thank him most warmly and sincerely for these kind words.

we also wish to take this opportunity to express to him, and through him to the chinese people as a whole, our gratitude for the warm welcome extended to us and for all the kind attentions that have been heaped on us since our arrival in the people's republic of china.

we are happy to set feet, for the first time, on the soil of this country with its age-old civilization, this historical country, this great country which is great not only by reason of its geographical and human dimensions and its justifiably growing influence in international society but also by reason of the remarkable contribution it has made to the heritage of world civilization through the qualities of its valiant people.

this contribution has grown daily since the great revolution which confirmed the total mastery of the

chinese people over their own destiny and gave them, more than ever before, the means to build the latter in full freedom in accordance with their aspirations, under your effective direction, mr. prime minister, and under the enlightened leadership of chairman mao tsetung on whom, here and now, his distinguished role in the building of the new china and in the world confers a towering stature in mankind's history.

we said that we are happy to be here in the people's republic of china. our great pleasure on the occasion of this visit stems undoubtedly from the admiration we feel for the great chinese people whose brilliant successes on the long march they are pursuing with determination on the path of progress contain numerous lessons for the countries of the third-world.

it also, and above all, has its origin in the friendly relations which our two countries, in spite of the distance separating them, are now enjoying on the basis of mutual understanding and afro-asian solidarity.

these friendly relations have permitted the united republic of cameroon to make its modest contribution to re-establishing the people's republic of china in its legitimate rights within the international community. they have also permitted our two countries to know each other better and, after the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, to lay the foundations for useful relations of mutual interest by signing a trade agreement and an economic and technical co-operation agreement.

of course, owing to various circumstances, exchanges of all kinds between the people's republic of china and the united republic of cameroon have remained at a low level up to now. however it is our common desire, the common wish of our two governments, to see them increasingly develop. in this connection, we have every reason to believe that this visit of ours which coincides fortuitously but happily with the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, will contribute to giving their relations of friendship and co-operation an ever more concrete and mutually beneficial character.

and so, mr. prime minister, a vast field for collaboration offers itself to our two countries within the new context of their bilateral relations, that is to say, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for differences.

it is, in fact, the opinion of the united republic of cameroon that differences between the social systems of states should not be an obstacle to their rapprochement and co-operation. that is why, in independence and non-alignment, it maintains relations without discrimination with all nations of good will which desire to co-operate

with it in a spirit of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and of non-interference in their respective internal affairs.

in this world of ours where the imperialism of interests, ideologies and power continues to hold sway, it is only the peaceful coexistence of peoples, notwithstanding their differences which, moreover, are sources of enrichment for mankind, which can provide a solid foundation for peace -- this peace which is, without any doubt, the fundamental problem of our age.

considerable progress has been made of late towards the acceptances and application of the principle of peaceful coexistence in intercourse between nations, which plays a decisive role in international relations. this has resulted in greater detente and better prospects of harmony and cooperation in the world. we know how great a part the people's republic of china has played in this happy trend, and this is a source of deep satisfaction to us.

it is a source of satisfaction because this trend towards new international relations, substituting as it does a multipolar world for a bipolar world, offers peoples, particularly those of the third world, better chances of preserving their independence, of expressing their aspirations and of playing a larger part, on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect, in defining international relations in a world where their respective destinies are becoming increasingly interdependent.

despite the progress we have mentioned, much remains to be done to secure a genuine and lasting peace in the world.

first of all, certain serious conflicts have not yet been resolved. of course, we welcome the vietnam cease-fire agreements, which sanction the right of the courageous vietnamese people to build their destiny on the basis of independence in conformity with their free aspirations, together with those putting an end to the war in laos.

the peaceful trend in the situation in the indochina peninsula is essential to peace in asia and in the world. but it cannot be complete without a just implementation of the agreements in question by all the parties and as long as the present illegal situation in cambodia continues. we are confident that vigorous solidarity on the part of all countries dedicated to the principles of peace and justice can ensure the swift restoration of lawful authority in cambodia.

in the middle east, no notable progress has been made towards a peaceful solution. on the contrary, the persistence of the present state of affairs favours

the perpetration of blind and inhuman acts of violence, akin for some people to acts of defiance and for others to acts of despair. we continue to believe that all parties concerned should manifest their goodwill and do all in their power to bring about a just and equitable solution on the basis of the relevant resolutions adopted by the united nations. moreover, we believe that the united nations resolutions concerning the indian subcontinent should also be implemented by the parties concerned.

and then, undoubtedly, a genuine and lasting peace demands more than just peaceful coexistence; it presupposes respect for the rights of peoples to freedom, equality and material and cultural progress. now, many peoples continue to fight to ensure their free development. this is true of the peoples of the third world whose efforts to progress are hampered by one-sided and unfair international economic relations. it is also true of the peoples of africa fighting for the total liberation of the african continent from colonialism and racial discrimination which persist backed by solid international interests, in spite of united nations decisions.

we actively support this all-important struggle for the transformation of international economic relations and for the total liberation of africa in close solidarity with the organization of african unity within whose framework the african peoples are concerting their thought and action. it is our profound conviction that defending the rights of peoples to freedom, equality and untrammelled development is today the chief task of all peoples dedicated to the principles of peace, justice and progress. we know that the people's republic of china shares this conviction and that it has always given its unreserved support to the fight for the emancipation of peoples.

this means that our two countries which thus have many points in common can not only promote together, in the interests of their peoples, the successful development of their bilateral co-operation but also make their joint contribution to the triumph of the ideal of peaceful and brotherly collaboration between all mankind.

with this hope your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen we propose a toast:

to the solidarity of afro-asian peoples in their fight for liberty, dignity, independence and progress;

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china and for the happiness of its people;

to the friendship between the peoples of china and cameroon and to the development of co-operation between our two countries;

in honour of chairman mao tsetung;

to the health of his excellency the prime minister and mrs. chou en-lai;

to the health of all our distinguished chinese hosts and of all the other friends present at this banquet.

President and Mme. Ahidjo Visit Palace Museum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, mme. ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests accompanying him visited here this morning the palace museum and the exhibition on historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

accompanying the guests on the visit were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, leading members of organizations concerned wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao, and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Gymnastic Team Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics federation arranged a ceremony here tonight welcoming the visiting danish gymnastic team. later, the danish team gave an exhibition before a capacity crowd of 18,000 spectators in the capital indoor stadium.

the team consists of 12 boys and as many girls who are mostly farm workers, teachers, students and shop assistants. the girls presented rhythmical basic gymnastics, series with balls, skipping ropes, rhythmical dance, balance beams and composition with hoops, while the boys performed modern fundamental gymnastics, advanced rhythmical gymnastics, individual exercises and gymnastics with partners, acrobatic floor exercises and vaulting. they also presented danish folk dances. their sterling performance drew loud applause from the stands.

addressing the spectators, erik flensted-jensen, leader of the visiting team, said: gymnastics in denmark is a means to activate and develop the various parts of the human body. we are very happy to come and visit great china. this is conducive to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

attending the welcoming ceremony were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, wang tung, kung ke-fei, kuo lei, shih lin-feng, liu kuang-ya and chang ming-tseng. danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan and danish embassy officials were present.

Chinese Gymnastics Team Concludes Visit to Denmark

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Mar. 25, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics team concluded its friendly visit to denmark today. it gave performances in copenhagen, vejle and randers after arriving here on march 16 and were warmly received.

the team gave its premiere here on the evening of march 20 in the gymnasium decorated with the chinese and danish national flags. niels nielsen, president of the danish gymnastics association, made an opening speech. after the performance, the danish gymnastics association gave a dinner in honour of the chinese athletes.

in vejle and randers, willy soerensen and svend tingholm, mayors of the two cities, received head liu ping-chen, deputy head pai feng-chih and all members, of the chinese team, on march 22 and 24 and presented them with souvenirs. mayor soerensen entertained the chinese guests at a reception.

in randers, the danish gymnastics association gave a reception for the chinese team on the conclusion of its visit to the country. present on the occasion were major tingholm and nielsen who went there specially from copenhagen.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang gave a reception in the embassy on the evening of march 19 for the visit of the chinese gymnastics team. about 100 guests present included friendly personages of the danish sports, cultural and press circles.

the receptions and dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Charge d'Affaires A.I. in China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

apostolos papasliotis, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the kingdom of greece in china, gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the greek independence day.

attending were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, yang chieh, minister of communications, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, chang wen-chin, hsu han-ping, yang chi, teng kang, wang hai-ting, hsiang chien, hsiao fang-chou, wang tung, chao chun-cheng, kao chien-chung and ma chia-chun.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 24, 1973)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, yesterday evening received chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and expressed condolences on the death of the chinese technician kin er-yin who had worked at the construction of "the monument of november 22, 1970" in guinea.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

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Memorial Service for Chinese Technician in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 24, 1973)

a memorial service was held here by the national council of organization of the central committee of the guinea democratic party yesterday afternoon for chin er-yin, a chinese technician who died at his post in guinea recently.

comrade chin er-yin died unfortunately on march 14 while working on the guinean "monument of november 22, 1970".

present at the memorial service were nearly 3,000 people including ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of economy and finance, moussa diakhite, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of interior and security, mamadi keita, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of culture and education, keita n'famara, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of society, barry alpha oumar, member of the g.d.p. national political bureau and minister of commerce, many g.d.p. central committee members and ministers as well as representatives of various circles of the capital.

present also were chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua, all members of the chinese embassy and all chinese technical and medical personnel working here.

moussa diakhite presided over the memorial service.

minister ismael toure delivered a speech. he expressed mourning for the death of chin er-yin on behalf of

president sekou toure and the central committee of the guinea democratic party. he praised him for laying down his own life in order to save a guinean colleague while working afar from his motherland. chin er-yin's death, he said, was a demonstration of the militant friendship of indestructible unity between the peoples of guinea and china in the struggle against imperialism.

ambassador han ke-hua delivered a memorial speech. he gave an account of chin er-yin's life and called on all chinese technical and medical personnel to turn sorrow into labour enthusiasm, tirelessly implement their internationalist duty in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and do their work well as comrade chin er-yin did so as to make a new contribution to the friendship between the two countries.

at the end of the memorial service comrade chin er-yin's coffin was carried to the camayenne cemetery under the escort of guinean party and government leaders, the chinese ambassador and all those present at the service.

after the death of comrade chin er-yin, andree toure, wife of president sekou toure, keita n'famara, fily cissoko, minister of foreign affairs, kekoura camara, minister of health, mme. mafory bangoura, minister of social affairs and other senior government officials on march 15 and 16 expressed their mourning to ambassador han ke-hua for the death of chin er-yin on behalf of president sekou toure, the guinea democratic party and the guinean government and people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

an eleven-member chinese scientific and technical delegation left here by plane today on a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is yang chia-chih, deputy-director of the institute of automation under the academy of sciences of china and permanent council member of the chinese automation society, and deputy leader is huang kun-yi, a leading member of the liaison office of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese

scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists wang shao-yun, yen chi-tzu, pai chieh-fu, pan chun, liu ta-kang, lu chiang, chen kang, chang chu-san and li meng.

japanese friends in peking keio nakada and yoshikiyo hyodo were present.

Japanese Cultural Circles Goodwill Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

the goodwill delegation to china of japanese cultural circles was honoured at a banquet given here this evening by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the association.

present were leader of the delegation hikotaro ando, deputy leader takeji buno, secretary general kinji natsumeda, and members terumasa takahashi, chiro hario, yoshiyuki tsurumi, ichiyo buto, kun ui, yoko ando, reitsu kojima, hiroshi orihara and toshiro fujimura.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, liu chih, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with isamu saheki, chairman of the osaka chamber of commerce and industry, and his party.

present at the meeting were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade liu hsi-wen and li yung-ting and leading members of other organizations concerned.

isamu saheki arrived in peking on march 20 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion international trade.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the japanese friends kinkazu saionji, seimin miyazaki, masao nakajima and shiro minamimura left here by plane today for home at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned yang chi, chang hsiang-shan, li mao-chai, sun ping-hua and li fu-teh.

also present were djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat ichihei sugiyama (japan) and his wife, and d. manuweera (sri lanka), and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

kinkazu saionji's wife yukie saionji and his eldest son kazuteru saionji had left earlier.

Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association with toshio kuribara as leader and kanokichi nakahara as secretary-general left peking this morning on a tour of shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

earlier, the delegation had visited yenan, sian and the tachai production brigade in shansi province.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

the delegation gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. hao chung-shih and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chin shan-pao, wang hsiao-yun and pao kuang-tsung, attended.

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Director of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 26, 1973)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka today received at the prime minister's residence chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration now on a friendly visit to japan, and had a friendly talk with him.

prime minister tanaka first of all expressed his regards to chairman mao and premier chou. at the end of the reception, prime minister tanaka told chung fu-hsiang: "when you return home, please convey my best regards to chairman mao and premier chou."

during the reception, chung fu-hsiang conveyed to prime minister tanaka the best regards from chairman mao and premier chou.

hiroshi hirose, chief secretary of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, was present at the reception.

li yu-kuei, deputy director of the chinese tele-communications administration, and mi kuo-chun, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, were also present.

First Chinese Ambassador to Japan Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

chen chu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to japan, left here by special plane today for his post.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP Leaders Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1973)

comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, and comrade richard wolf, member of the secretariat of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

present on the occasion were leading members of various sections of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, tang kai and lin tang.

before the banquet, comrades chang chun-chiao and keng piao met with comrades wilcox and wolf.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Municipal Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by train this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm send off at the railway station by wu teh, first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, wang lei and yang shou-shan, standing committee members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, as well as two thousand peking people.

saying goodbye to comrade wu teh, delegation leader li chang in said: "during our stay in china we are deeply

impressed by the profound friendship of the chinese people for the korean people. when we return, we will tell the people of pyongyang what we have seen here." comrade wu teh asked him to convey the best wishes of the peking people to the people of pyongyang.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, minister-counsellor li jae pil and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were at the railway station.

Korean Pyongyang Swimming Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

the pyongyang swimming delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe ryong hun concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off by leading members of chinese departments concerned chu tse and kung ke-fei, and chinese swimmers and divers. present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, and han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation Welcomed at Peking Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1973)

more than 1,000 chinese young people gathered here today to extend a warm welcome to the friendship delegation of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam. the meeting was alive with expressions of comradeship and brotherhood between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

today is the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam. the entire hall rose to give a thunderous ovation when nguyen thi ngoc khanh, leader of the delegation and secretary of the executive committee of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union, bui huu tri, deputy leader of the delegation

and secretary of the central committee of the viet nam youth union, and delegation members le hai, cao khac canh and ho thi thu hien mounted the rostrum in the company of jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee.

hsieh ching-yi, a standing committee momber of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, addressed the meeting in the name of the youth of the chinese capital.

she warmly congratulated the heroic vietnamese people on their brilliant victory won after long and arduous fighting in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. she spoke highly of the indomitable revolutionary heroism shown by the young people of viet nam in the struggle. she said: "we hope that the youth of viet nam, along with the people of their country, will score new and great victories in accomplishing the tasks set by the viet nam workers' party and the government for the new stage of the revolution."

referring to the implementation of the paris agreement, hsieh ching-yi said that the saigon administration and the u.s. side must strictly carry out all the provisions of the agreement. she expressed confidence that with strengthened unity and continued effort, the vietnamese people would attain their goal of unifying the country and see the advent of the day of joy when the compatriots of both north and south are reunited.

hsieh ching-yi said: "the people and youth of china and viet nam have thrown their lot together and encouraged and supported each other in the protracted struggles against imperialism, and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship between them. in the new period of ending the war and restoring peace, we will continue unswervingly to follow chairman mao's consistent teachings and fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty, and resolutely support the just cause of the vietnamese people till complete victory is won."

in her speech, nguyen thi ngoc khanh spoke highly of the profound revolutionary friendship between the vietnamese and chinese youth and people that had been formed in the struggle against their common enemies. she said: "following the teachings of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, the vietnamese youth and people are determined to work with might and main to foster and develop this indestructible friendship and militant unity of viet nam and china."

in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, she said, the vietnamese youth, holding high president ho chi minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and win", had gone where they were needed and made remarkable

achievements in fighting, production, work and study. they had contributed their share in winning the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

"in the two months since the signing of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam', the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have strictly implemented the agreement," she said. "but, the u.s.-supported saigon administration has repeatedly violated the agreement." such plots to wreck the agreement were bound to fail, she pointed out.

she said: "in order to consolidate the victories already won and go on to achieve new successes, the youth and people of viet nam are determined to strengthen unity, continue to heighten vigilance and strive to achieve a lasting peace, realize the national concord and proceed to reunify the fatherland peacefully and build a peaceful, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong viet nam."

at the end of their speeches, young people of the chinese capital presented the delegation with a silk banner inscribed with the words "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the youth of china and viet nam". the delegation reciprocated by presenting a silk banner saying "may the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people and youth of viet nam and china last forever exclamation".

the welcoming meeting was rounded off with a chorus of the "internationale".

ambassador ngo thuyen of the democratic republic of viet nam, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam and officials of the two embassies in peking were present at the meeting.

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CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Minutes of Talks between China and Democratic Yemen on Construction of Mahfid-Mukalla Road Signed

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 25, 1973)

the minutes of talks between china and democratic yemen on construction of the road between mahfid and mukalla were signed here yesterday.

liu ho-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, and feisal ali attas, permanent secretary of the public works and communications ministry of democratic yemen, signed the minutes on behalf of their respective governments. the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the road will be constructed under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and democratic yemen. it is 330 kilometres long and runs through the third, fourth and fifth provinces. it will join the ain-mahfid road in the third province which the technicians and workers of china and democratic yemen are now building.

Yemen Arab Republic Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Mar. 26, 1973)

abdulla al hajiri, member of the republican council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic, received here yesterday chang tsan-ming, new chinese ambassador to y.a.r., and had a friendly talk with him.

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